Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1865. NUMBER 120.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—All persons wishing [illegible]

WANTED—By an active young [illegible]

WANTED—A Home—In a private family [illegible]

WANTED—Contractors, Mann [illegible]

WANTED—Four gentlemen boarders. Inquire at 104 South Wabash [illegible]

WANTED—To Merchants and Storekeepers. [illegible]

WANTED—$25 to $50 per day. [illegible]

WANTED—We want a good [illegible]

WANTED—A Warehouse Truck. [illegible] LEONARD BROS.

WANTED—A furnished house [illegible] BATES STONE & CO.

WANTED—To Sell—One of the [illegible]

WANTED—An active young man [illegible]

WANTED—A furnished room [illegible] Box 3791, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—A good Flute and [illegible]

WANTED—$50 bonus will be [illegible]

WANTED—I want two unfurnished [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange for a [illegible] Address P. O. Box No. 74, Crystal Lake.

WANTED—All persons in want of good Jewelry [illegible]

WANTED—A good second-hand [illegible]

WANTED—Everybody to know [illegible]

WANTED—Parties having [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange a one- [illegible]

WANTED—Any one having two [illegible]

WANTED—Every married per- [illegible]

WANTED—Book Case—To buy [illegible]

WANTED—Attention. Some- [illegible]

WANTED—Agents [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—The [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—(Far [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible] S. M. KENNEDY, 134 Clark street.

Wanted—Partnerships.

WANTED—Partner in a Distil- [illegible]

WANTED—A partner to enter [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—The adver- [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—In a Jew- [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With a [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With [illegible]

Matrimonial.

WANTED—A Husband—Not [illegible]

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence.—A [illegible]

Wanted—Real Estate.

WANTED—House and lot or lots. [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Strangers in the [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—B [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—To [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Randolph Street [illegible]

FOR SALE—A neat and desira- [illegible]

FOR SALE—125 feet, corner of [illegible]

FOR SALE—On five years' time. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—Two new [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Cottage House [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Michigan ave- [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot, north [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot 107 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Building and Lease. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Twenty lots in W[illegible]

FOR SALE—A small House, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A house and two [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, Gar- [illegible]

FOR SALE—New Frame House. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Dwelling House- [illegible]

FOR SALE—In Thos. B. Bryan [illegible]

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—For [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—B [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—By [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—Comfortable [illegible]

BOARDING—A furnished or [illegible]

BOARDING—Unfurnished [illegible]

BOARDING—Pleasant [illegible]

BOARDING—A nice [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1865.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed at 144.

[illegible] New Orleans women are petitioning the President for the pardon of Jeff. Davis.

Gov. W. S. Patton and Col. Joseph E. Stewart [illegible] for Governor of Mississippi.

The regular army is being recruited at the rate of a third of a regiment per day.

[illegible]

Gen. Pleasanton has been assigned to the command of the district of Wisconsin, headquarters at Milwaukee.

The Chicago Aldermanic delegation will arrive in Washington to-day and be the guests of the municipal authorities of that city.

The President has granted five hundred pardons since Saturday last, and still the rush continues.

The Iowa State Fair is a handsome success. The details of yesterday's proceedings will be found in our correspondent's despatch.

[illegible]

The Minnesota State Fair, apart from the [illegible] exhibition of potatoes, is reported to be a [illegible] affair.

The Episcopal Convention of the diocese of New York, now in session, have adopted a resolution strongly favoring reunion with the church [illegible]

The naval trial will be completed, as the present demands, unless Mr. Dickerson admits his ability to complete it, and it will be resumed as soon as the Algonquin is repaired.

The Erie road has not yet conclusively decided to take the loan offered by the English capitalists, but probably will. It will be issued in [illegible] per cent bonds.

Acapulco, a sea coast town of Mexico, was occupied by the French on the 11th inst., the Liberal garrison, under Alvarez, retiring, followed by [illegible]

An injunction has been placed on the American Bank of Hallowell by the Supreme Court of Maine, on complaint of the Bank Commissioner of that State.

An interesting descriptive article concerning the present and future of the great artesian well on our west city limits, will be found on the [illegible] page of this morning's TRIBUNE.

The Navy Department has received information that the United States steamers Suwanee and Saranac sailed, the former on the 16th and the latter on the 25th of August, from San Francisco, in pursuit of the Shenandoah.

The census returns of Iowa show that the negro population of that state is only 3,500. If the elective franchise is made universal, only 500 of this number will have the right to vote, just enough to [illegible]

The entire donations to the Lincoln Monument fund up to date are $56,614.50. Gov. Oglesby has addressed letters to the Governors and Legislatures of the various States asking co-operation in the movement.

Mr. Joseph Fell, of Indianapolis, has been indicted for procuring an abortion upon his own wife. The penalty is a fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year, at the discretion of the court.

Our special correspondent telegraphs a summary of Senator Doolittle's speech at Janesville last evening, also a very interesting account of the Fair, and horse displays. David Williams, of [illegible], Wis., has been elected President of the State Agricultural Society.

The property of the wife of the rebel Gen. Ewell, which was libelled and confiscated by the District Attorney at St. Louis, a portion of which had been used to equip a rebel regiment, has been restored to her by a peremptory order from the Attorney General of the United States.

The Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts met at Worcester yesterday, and nominated Gen. D. N. Couch, of Taunton, for Governor, and Thomas F. Plunkett, of Pittsfield, for Lieutenant Governor. The resolutions are similar to the [illegible] and New York resolutions.

The Richmond correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says a petition for the pardon of Jeff. Davis was circulated in the late Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church, but Bishop Johns [illegible]

Black Kettle, the Cheyenne Chief, demands of the Government the restoration of the property [illegible] destroyed by Col. Chivington on the occasion of the Sand Creek massacre last November. [illegible]

[illegible]

Alexander Cummings, the new Governor of Colorado, is in Washington, [illegible]

[illegible]

Major John A. Kress, commanding the Arsenal Depot on Rock Island, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Richmond Commercial Bulletin says [illegible]

[illegible]

Hon. Harvey M. Watterson, of Tennessee, [illegible] member of Congress, is now travelling through the South for the purpose of informing the Government on the civil situation of affairs in the Southern States. The Louisville Journal says President Johnson desires to know how far he may trust the people. [illegible]

There is considerable excitement throughout South America upon account of the execution of Gen. G. Barrios, formerly President of San Salvador. [illegible]

[illegible]

Captain Anderson, of the emigrant ship Villafranca, [illegible]

[illegible]

The State debt of Alabama and how to pay it [illegible]

[illegible]

WISCONSIN STATE FAIR—A FINE EQUESTRIAN DISPLAY.

Mr. Doolittle's Speech at Janesville.

IOWA STATE FAIR AWARDS AND RACES.

MINNESOTA STATE FAIR—A SLIM PROSPECT.

MORE STEAMERS IN PURSUIT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

FROM MEXICO.

Acapulco Occupied by the French.

The Massachusetts Democratic Convention—Gen. Couch Nominated for Governor.

Fenianism—Its Strength in the United States.

THE NAVAL TRIAL TO BE RENEWED.

THE WISCONSIN STATE FAIR.

Scenes on the Grounds—The Equestrian Display—An Enraged Female—Description of the Riders—Awards—The Races—Premiums in Fruits, Flowers and Stock.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

JANESVILLE, Sept. 28.

The State Fair to-day attains almost unexpected success already. During the day the grounds were crowded. Each train brought in hundreds of visitors, and the several roads leading to the Fair ground were packed with vehicles. [illegible]

[illegible]

SCENES ON THE FAIR GROUNDS.

[illegible]

THE LADIES' EQUESTRIAN DISPLAY.

[illegible]

THE AWARDS.

[illegible]

HORSE TRIALS.

During the forenoon trials of matched Carriage Horses, matched Roadsters and Draft Horses, came off, and resulted as follows: [illegible]

[illegible]

TROTTING MATCHES.

Trotting against time: Kitty Moore, Patrick, Chicago—time, 2:40; Black Prince, B. F. Hayes, Lake Mills, 2:52; Flying Morgan, Thos. Dolan, Janesville, 2:49; [illegible]

CITIZENS' PURSE.

[illegible]

RUNNING RACE.

[illegible]

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Floral Hall presents a beautiful picture, filled, as it is, with choice fruit and flowers. [illegible]

[illegible]

PREMIUMS.

[illegible]

GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. Sherman is momentarily expected, and the society and citizens generally have gone to the depot to receive him. [illegible]

SECOND DESPATCH.

Arrival of Gen. Sherman—His Remarks to the Crowd.

JANESVILLE, Sept. 28.

[illegible]

THE IOWA STATE FAIR.

Progress of the Fair—The Display of Fruit—The Ploughing Match—Musical Instruments—Agricultural Implements—Awards to Horses—The Races—Gov. Stone's Address.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BURLINGTON, Sept. 28.

[illegible]

PROGRAMME OF THE DAY.

[illegible]

FRUIT.

[illegible]

FLOWING MATCH.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

[illegible]

CATTLE.

[illegible]

MULES.

[illegible]

HORSES.

[illegible]

SWEEPSTAKES.

[illegible]

MINNESOTA STATE FAIR.

The Number of Entries—The Races—Running, Trotting and Walking—The Display at the Fair—The Third Illinois Cavalry.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Sept. 28.

After a cloudy forenoon and one or two light showers, the weather cleared up, and the afternoon yesterday was fine. About 2,000 visitors were present at the Fair, but the number of articles is small.

NUMBER OF ENTRIES.

[illegible]

THE FRUIT DISPLAY.

[illegible]

THE RACES.

[illegible]

TROTTING RACE.

[illegible]

RUNNING RACE.

[illegible]

THE LAST.

[illegible]

THE GROUNDS.

[illegible]

THE THIRD ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN POLITICS.

Speech of Senator Doolittle at Janesville.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

JANESVILLE, Sept. 28.

[illegible]

FROM CINCINNATI.

Gen. Grant's Movements—Democratic Prospects Thin—State of Business.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.

Gen. Grant had a fine reception at Batavia to-day. He goes to his native town, Georgetown, Brown county, to-morrow.

The Democratic camp fires burn dimly here. A rally was appointed for one of the market places to-night. There was a very slim attendance and it was 9 o'clock before speaking commenced, and then the speakers were mere pop guns. The party appears to be seriously demoralized. It will be badly beaten.

Business continues active and merchants are selling off stocks and not buying. [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Butler—The Chicago Delegation—U. S. Vessels after the Shenandoah—Secretary McCulloch about to take a Furlough—Military and Personal Items—The Louisiana Delegation—The Virginia Election.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.

Maj. General Butler arrived in town to-day, and has been engaged all day at the Treasury Department, in the settlement of his accounts. [illegible]

THE CHICAGO DELEGATION.

The Chicago City Council delegation, escorted by some of the members of the Baltimore council, are expected to arrive here to-morrow. [illegible]

A FURLOUGH FOR SEC. M'CULLOCH.

[illegible]

PURSUIT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

The Navy Department has information that the United States steamers Suwanee and Saranac sailed from San Francisco, the former on the 16th, the latter on the 25th of August, in pursuit of the pirate Shenandoah. [illegible]

MILITARY.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

THE REGULAR ARMY.

[illegible]

THE LOUISIANA DELEGATION.

[illegible]

NORTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

[illegible]

Five Hundred Pardons Granted Since Saturday—A Rush of Pardon Seekers—Mail Service from New Orleans to Mobile—Appointments of Internal Revenue and Tax Collectors.

[illegible]

Gen. Howard's Return—The Naval Trial—Accumulation of Naval Funds—Gen. Pleasanton Assigned to Command the District of Wisconsin—Troops to be Mustered Out.

[illegible]

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

The Court Arrest in Louisiana—Release of the Judge—A Petition for the Pardon of Jeff. Davis—Business at Shreveport—Prices of Cotton and Wool—Gubernatorial Candidates—Proclamation by Gov. Hamilton.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sept. 28.

[illegible]

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Mrs. Gen. Ewell's Property Returned to Her—History of the Case.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.

It will be remembered that in January last certain property of Mrs. C. Ewell, wife of the rebel Gen. Ewell, consisting of money, notes, etc., then being in the hands of Col. T. T. Garrett, Hon. John How, and the State Savings Association, was libelled and seized by the United States District Attorney. [illegible]

MEXICO.

The Ortega Loan a Canard—Filibusters Defeated—Condition of the Liberal Cause—A Desperate Fight—New Mexican Railroads—Operations of Bandits.

[illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Nomination of State Officers—For Governor, General Couch, of Taunton—The Resolutions.

[illegible]

THE FENIANS.

Great Mass Meeting in New York—Strength of the Fenians in the Country—Number of Circles—Revenue and Assessments—The Bonds of the Irish Republic.

[illegible]

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

Continuation of Evidence for the Defence—Nazareth Allen.

[illegible]

NAZARETH ALLEN'S TESTIMONY.

[illegible]

The Episcopal Convention.

[illegible]

A Dashing Female Thief Arrested.

[illegible]

Gold.

[illegible]

Three Mile Race.

[illegible]

Base Ball Match.

[illegible]

The St. Louis Aldermanic Delegation.

[illegible]

The Steamer Race.

[illegible]

The Hudson (N. Y.) Fair.

[illegible]

Obituary.

[illegible]

Attempted Bank Swindle.

[illegible]

Sale of a Railroad on a Mortgage.

[illegible]

For additional Telegraph see Fourth Page.

New Advertisements.

MASONIC.—There will be a Special Communication [illegible]

GRAPES! GRAPES!

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT for sale—I have for sale a first class Manufacturing Establishment. [illegible]

REPLENISHED.—Our shelves are again filled with our popular styles of Dress Cassimere Hats. BREWSTER, Hatter.

FARMS.—Two valuable Farms, [illegible]

CHICAGO MAZURKA, BY GEO. W. MORGAN, the celebrated Organist. PRICE 35 CENTS. Published by ROOT & CADY, 67 Washington street. [illegible]

CABINET ORGANS.

EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 28 CLARK STREET.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing [illegible]

Erie and Huron Street, NEAR THE RIVER. [illegible] The whole or any part can be bought. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN SAM'L GEHR'S OFFICE, 114 DEARBORN STREET. [illegible] SAM'L GEHR, Real Estate Broker, 114 Dearborn street.

NATHAN SMITH, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 10 Dearborn-St.

TO LUMBERMEN. WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED LANE & BODLEY CIRCULAR SAW MILLS AND ENGINES. CAPACITY FROM 30,000 to 40,000 feet per day. These Mills are universally acknowledged superior to all others, and for efficiency and durability are unequalled. A sample Mill and Engine can be seen at our Works. Richards' Corn Sheller Works, 190 & 192 Washington street.

5-20 NOVEMBER COUPONS AND Compound Interest Notes BOUGHT BY W. H. MALLORY, Specie Broker, 3a Clark-st., Chicago.

G. H. MARSLAND 166 Randolph street, (NEAR LASALLE,) Offers to the Ladies of Chicago Delaines at 31 cents, worth 37 1-2 cents. Calicoes at 25 cents, worth 31 cents. Merinos at $1.25, worth $1.75. Cottons at 25 cents per yard. Handkerchiefs at 12 1-2 cents, worth 25 cts. Hosiery at 30 per cent less than ordinary prices. A splendid line of DRESS GOODS, BALMORALS, DELAINES, MERINOS, ALPACAS and FRENCH POPLINS, 30 per cent less than can be bought elsewhere.

Business Suits, Neglige Suits. [illegible] ELY, Tailor and Gents' Furnisher.

HEAD DRESS. [illegible] BREWSTER, Hatter.

PACKING HOUSE FOR SALE. [illegible] AIKEN, HURLBUT & CO. [illegible]

ILLINOIS CALIFORNIA SILVER MINING COMPANY. [illegible] JOHN MASON LOOMIS, Secretary.

SALE OF 2,000 GOVERNMENT HORSES. [illegible] CAVALRY DEPOT, [illegible]

New Advertisements.

L. DeGRAFF, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING AND Furnishing Goods. I have a large and desirable stock of the above goods, bought very early in the season, and before the advance, which I am prepared to sell as Low as the same can now be purchased in New York or Boston. An examination is respectfully solicited. L. DeGRAFF, CORNER STATE AND RANDOLPH STREETS.

167 & 169 Lake St. WE HAVE NOW IN STORE THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OF RICH LACE GOODS WE HAVE EVER BOUGHT, COMPRISING "Real Laces" BY THE YARD, IN SETS, IN COLLARS, IN EDGES, IN BARBES, IN VEILS. [illegible] ROSS & GOSSAGE.

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, AND No. 5 College Place, New York. Particular attention given to orders. Our stock is the largest West of New York.

LAST SALE OF HORSES AND MULES. Will be sold AT AUCTION, at the old Government Corral in Chicago, On Saturday, Sept. 30th, Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., One Hundred Horses and Mules. This will be the Last Sale of the Season. [illegible] Col. J. A. ELISON, Auctioneer.

McCullough's Lead Co, 64 DUANE STREET, New York. Keep constantly on hand, of their own manufacture and offer for sale at the following NETT CASH PRICES. LEAD PIPE 13 cents. SHEET LEAD 13. BAR LEAD 11. DROP SHOT 13. BUCK SHOT 14. Orders for the above articles solicited and prompt attention paid to shipments. JAMES McCULLOUGH, President.

To Country Merchants. Zephyrs, Yarns, Hoods, Nubias, Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Dress Trimmings and Notions, AT 78 Lake Street. GRAVES & IRVINE.

PACKING SALT. We have on hand, and to arrive, the following lots of Salt, viz: [illegible] UNDERWOOD & CO., Commission Merchants.

UNDERWOOD & CO., General Commission Merchants. [illegible]

SALT! SALT! [illegible]

GREGG & HUGHES COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 15 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible] REFERENCES: [illegible]

AKIN, HURLBUT & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

MERRITT & COUCHLEN, DEALERS IN WOOLEN MACHINERY, And WOOLEN FACTORY FINDINGS. [illegible]

Cottage Grove Lots For sale cheap for a few days. Apply to J. BOYD, 139 South Water street.

SHIRTS [illegible]

PACKING HOUSE. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE TRAVELLERS' Insurance Comp'y, PROVIDENCE, R. I., For the Western States. CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.00. Chartered by the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island, FOR INSURING AGAINST ALL KINDS OF ACCIDENTS. OFFICE: Northeast corner Clark and South Water Streets, Chicago. POLICIES INSURING PERSONS AGAINST EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENTS ISSUED AT THIS OFFICE. HENRY E. ORMSBEE, President. J. A. PARISH, Vice-President. E. K. DAWSON, Secretary. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: [illegible] THIS BRANCH OFFICE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED AT CHICAGO FOR THE PURPOSE OF FACILITATING THE TRANSACTION OF ALL BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY IN THE FOLLOWING STATES: OHIO, MICHIGAN, INDIANA, MINNESOTA, ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, MISSOURI, KANSAS. BY THIS PLAN THE PEOPLE OF THE WEST ARE OFFERED ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF A HOME COMPANY, WITH AN AMPLE CASH CAPITAL. APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES IN ABOVE STATES MUST BE MADE AT THIS OFFICE. HOLMES & BROTHER, GENERAL AGENTS.

MRS. WINSLOW, An Experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of Mothers, her SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, [illegible] Sure to Regulate the Bowels. [illegible] Relief and Health to your Infants. [illegible] Price, Only 35 cents a Bottle.

WM. BLAIR & CO., Having removed to their new double store, 179 and 181 Randolph Street, (Adjoining the Briggs House,) And having greatly increased facilities, now offer to the trade the largest and most complete stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Tinner's Stock and Tools, Japanned and Pressed Ware, &c., &c., Ever brought to this market, which will be sold at a small advance over manufacturers' prices. Orders filled promptly.

REMOVAL. NEW Jewelry and Silver Ware Store, Corner of Clark and Madison-sts. B. F. TOBIN, [illegible] Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Gold Pens, Spectacles, Clocks, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, &c. [illegible] SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE, Corner of Clark and Madison streets—No. 133. B. F. TOBIN.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO A. F. CROSKEY,) DISTILLERS OF ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS, WHISKIES, Columbian Gin, Domestic Liquors, &c. 31 SOUTH WATER STREET.

MALT HOUSE. WYETH & VANDERVOORT, 103 and 105 South Canal Street, CHICAGO, ILL. We have constantly on hand a prime quality of Malt, which we are prepared to sell at the LOWEST market price.

WALWORTH, BUSCHICK & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in STEAM BOILERS AND ENGINES, WROUGHT IRON STEAM PIPE, GAS AND WATER PIPE, [illegible] AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. 235 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

BURKAM & HAYES, General Commission Merchants, No. 44 Chamber of Commerce Building, [illegible] CHICAGO.

New Advertisements.

PROPOSALS FOR [illegible] CHICAGO CITY RIVER [illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE. [illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE. [illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE. [illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE. [illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE. [illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE. [illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE. [illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE. [illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE. [illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.
[illegible]
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts from Sales of the Chicago Daily Newspapers.

OFFICIAL.

Name of Paper.	Year Ending May 1, 1865.
Tribune	[illegible]
Times	[illegible]
Journal	[illegible]
Post	[illegible]
Chicago Tribune	$170,170
Times, Journal and Post combined	[illegible]

A FEW SQUARE QUESTIONS.

We exchange with perhaps 250 "Democratic" papers published in nearly all the States in the Union, South and North. They are all engaged in discussing the question of negro suffrage and all opposing it, with various degrees of ability and acrimony. We look these exchanges over every week, and have read about all that has been written on the negative of the suffrage issue.

Candor requires us to say, that in all these papers, we have not found a respectable argument showing why suffrage should be restored to pardoned and paroled rebels of the conquered States and withheld from the loyal colored citizens who have borne arms in defence of the Union.

Our martyred President, in his letter to Gen. Wadsworth, of New York, said: "I cannot see, *if universal amnesty* is granted, how, under the circumstances, I can avoid exacting *universal suffrage, or, at least, suffrage on the basis of intelligence and military service.*"

No "Democratic" paper has yet furnished a reason that would justify the late President or his successor in granting amnesty and suffrage to the rebels and withholding the suffrage from the loyal colored men of the South.

For the purpose of bringing the controversy to a point, and directing public attention to the real issue, we desire to put a few plain questions to the New York *World*, Cincinnati *Enquirer* and Chicago *Times*—representative papers of the Northern "Democratic" party—and insist on square answers and no dodging:

FIRST. Is it right, morally or politically, to restore the elective franchise to [illegible] of the conquered States and withhold it from the loyal freedmen?

SECOND. Is it right or democratic to require large masses of native born male adult citizens to defend the Government in time of war, to pay taxes in its support, and to obey its laws, and yet have no voice or vote in making the laws or in levying or disbursing the taxes? Is complexion a sufficient reason for their disfranchisement?

THIRD. Is it right or safe to allow an amnestied rebel to disfranchise a loyal colored Union soldier, and by high-handed usurpation vote as his representative, and vote against his rights, wishes, interests and sentiments, thus absorbing in one man the power that of right belongs to both equally?

FOURTH. Is it right that six millions of rebel whites should count as ten millions in Congress, while the four millions of loyal colored people count as ciphers to increase the value of the rebel integers?

FIFTH. Is it right or just to require of New York, Ohio and Illinois 80,000 votes for each representative in Congress, and give South Carolina, Mississippi and Alabama one representative for every 10,000 amnestied rebels? In other words, should one Southern white rebel count as much in Congress as *three* Northern white Union men?

SIXTH. As the Constitution guarantees to every State a republican form of government, is that such a form of government wherein the whole political power of a State is usurped by 291,000 of the inhabitants, while 412,000 are disfranchised and utterly deprived of representation as in South Carolina? [illegible]

SEVENTH. As the rebels are [illegible] of President [illegible] amnesty at the hands of treason and Johnson for their grace, are not "exact in rebellion, why [illegible] language of the [illegible] universal suffrage, or at least suffrage on the basis of intelligence and military service in behalf of the Union? Should he not regard it as a religious duty, as the nation's guardian of these loyal colored people, who have so heroically vindicated their manhood on the battle-field, "where in assisting to save the life of the Republic, *they have demonstrated in blood their own right to the ballot*," to secure to them, in the reconstruction of the rebel States, the elective franchise, which the great and good Lincoln declared "*is but the humane protection of the flag they have so fearlessly defended.*"

We hope those influential and leading "Democratic" journals will not attempt to escape from giving direct answers to the foregoing interrogatories, by dodging behind the flimsy pretext that we of the loyal States have no business with the franchise question in the rebel States. We have business with it. It deeply affects the future weal of the whole Union. The rebel States are in an inchoate condition. They are notoriously not back in the Union in full and equal fellowship with the loyal States. They are simply *conquered territory*, and it is not only competent, but the right and duty of the loyal members of the nation, to prescribe whatever conditions of admission public safety and the future well being and peace of the Republic shall seem to require.

We have high authority with the "Democratic" party, for affirming that, the rebel States are conquered territory. Here is what Gen. Sherman declared at a soldiers' meeting at his native home in Lancaster, Ohio, a few weeks ago, on this very subject of the rights and status of the rebels. We quote the General's words:

"When the rebels ventured their all in their efforts to destroy our Government, they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors to their cause—the Government accepted their wager of battle. Hence, when we *conquered*, *we by conquest gained all they had—their property became ours by conquest. Thus they lost their slaves, their mules, their horses, their cotton*, THEIR ALL, and even their LIVES AND PERSONAL LIBERTY, thrown by them into the issue, were theirs only by our *forbearance and clemency*. By this right of conquest we own this ground we now stand on to-day, conquered from the Indians, the Shawnees, I believe.

"The State of Ohio is ours by conquest from the French and English.

"So, soldiers, when we marched through and conquered *the country of those rebels, we became owners of all they had, and I don't want you to be troubled in your conscience for taking, while on our great march, the property of conquered rebels.* They forfeited their rights to it, and I, being agent for the Government to which it belonged, gave you authority to keep all the Quartermasters couldn't take possession of, or didn't want."

Gen. Sherman's old pro-slavery prejudices may cause him to oppose conferring the franchise upon the colored people of the rebel States; but he points out as clearly as the rays of the sun at noonday the perfect right of the Government to prescribe the future political status of the people in the conquered territory. In the "wager of battle" the rebels lost all, and we, aided by the blacks, won all, and it is for us—the loyal people, speaking through the Government—to say how much lenity and clemency shall be shown to the conquered rebels, how much property shall be given back to them, how much political power they may be allowed to exercise in the future government of the Republic and how it shall be distributed. If we have not this latter power, we have none. Our title as conquerors would be worthless from first to last, and we would be liable to damages to the rebels for all the losses they have suffered at our hands, in overthrowing them.

President Johnson, since the assassination of his predecessor, has acted on the assumption that he was dealing as a conqueror, with conquered rebels. He has treated their State Governments and Constitutions as null and void; their laws as of no force or effect; their civil and military officials as usurpers. He has deposed at one sweep, every rebel official in a dozen conquered States. He has dictated to them Governors of his own selection, whom he has clothed with what authority he pleased. He has ordered some people of the conquered territory to elect Conventions, create State Constitutions and offices, make laws and elect office holders to enforce the laws. He has prescribed who shall and who shall not vote at these organic elections, and dictated test oaths for voting, suspended the *habeas corpus*, and for six months has ruled them by martial law. In short, he [illegible] whatever he pleases with the con[illegible] territories and the inhabitants thereof [illegible]

[illegible]

MANUFACTURES OF CHICAGO.

Many will be surprised to learn that Chicago which they have supposed to be doing simply a forwarding business—sending the agricultural products of the Northwest to the East and distributing the manufactures of the East in return—has a manufacturing business of her own whose yearly product exceeds half the assessed value of her entire real and personal estate. The entire assessed value of our real and personal estate is $[illegible]723,782, while the annual product of our manufactures is stated at $[illegible]. Doubtless to a slight extent the same value may be counted twice in this estimate, as for instance the leather product of $1,050,300 appears again in part in the saddlery product of $[illegible], and in the boot and shoe product $[illegible]. So also the iron product of two and a half millions may be repeated, a part in nails, $200,000, Tin and Hardware, $[illegible], in the Agricultural Implements $[illegible], Lightning Rods, Carriages, and in the Rolling Mill whose product is set down at $800,000. So the malt product, $[illegible], appears again in that of the thirty breweries $2,195,300. The product of the flour mills, $1,720,500, is identical in part with that of the bakeries, $[illegible].

But these defects in the accuracy of statistics apply to nearly all statistics relative to wealth, and probably in no greater degree to manufactures than to real and personal estate. Thus, in estimating the value of the latter, A, who owns the fee, is assessed for its full value; B, who owns a mortgage on it for two-thirds its value is again assessed; C, who owns a lease on it valued at a given sum, is also assessed; D, who owns a mortgage on the lease, is again assessed; while E, who has a claim against it for back taxes, is still again assessed, making five assessments on the same value, and four additions to the aggregate of personal and real estate which are fictitious and for statistical purposes untrue.

We may safely infer, therefore, that the values repeated in the total of real and personal estate equal those in manufactures. It would seem, therefore, if there were any reliance to be placed on the assessed valuations of our real and personal estate, that the aggregate product of our manufactures during two years equals the whole value of our real and personal estate.

But unfortunately for the comparison, our assessments of real estate average only from one-fourth to one-fifth the actual value of the property assessed. This must tend to great inequality, especially between those whose property is in real estate and those who hold stocks, mortgages and other forms of property, whose value appears on their face. The owner of real estate worth $50,000 is not likely to be assessed more for it than the person who holds a mortgage on it for $10,000. By multiplying the assessed value of the real and personal estate by four, we have in round terms two hundred millions of dollars as the probable actual value of the real and personal estate of Chicago. But even on this basis, our manufactures annually amount to one-eighth the actual value of our entire wealth, and this we think is substantially true.

Over one fifth, or exceeding five millions of our entire manufactures, comes under the head of Breweries, $2,195,300, and Liquors, $2,706,000. The extent of these manufactures results [illegible] grain market centering here, and the fact that the [illegible] of freights on the shipments of grain and malt eastward serve as a protection to the western manufacturer against eastern competition.

When grain can no longer be transported eastward at a fair profit, it passes, a part into beef and pork, and the remainder into "liquors," whereby the freights are reduced in proportion to values, and the difference of profit turns up under the head of manufactures.

This apparent evil has in a degree their compensations—the necessary limits upon commerce eastward being the starting point of manufactures westward.

Beginning with the more bulky manufactures, directly growing out of our agricultural industry, we are pressing on vigorously to the finer products. The progress already made is remarkable in itself; but when we reflect that we form the natural centre, by reason of our geographical position and extensive coal deposits, for the manufacture of the wool product of the Northwest, the ores of Lake Superior and no small share of the cotton of the Mississippi valley, it will appear that the manufacturing era has hardly dawned [illegible] to compensate food and coal cheap enough, and capital at [illegible] for the lower rates since the raw material [illegible] the East. We hold the above figures prove and the manufactures are rapidly rising into a [illegible] feature of our industry.

SOUTHERN RELIGION.

Southern religion is at variance with religion at the South, and the churches, more frank than the politicians, issue the warning that the contest of principles in the late war is not over. The head bigots of the Southern religious denominations resist, to the last, the tendencies to [illegible] will spring from the fact that they will not be able to restrain the body of their flocks from leaving their foolish shepherds. The Methodist Episcopal church authorities decided against a restoration of ancient ties that once made the denomination national. To this decision the loyalists of the border States have uttered a strong practical dissent. The East Tennessee Methodists, 6,000 strong, have withdrawn from the Southern Conference, and turn with loathing from Southern religion that prayed and exhorted the rebellion and made church ministrations the helpers of the infamy of man-selling and woman-whipping. Kentucky Methodism is following the same course of dissent. A large number of the ministers of the Conference of that State have declared against the Southern rebel wing, and several large congregations in the principal cities of Kentucky have refused to recognize and receive the appointments of Southern Methodist Bishops.

The same movement is strongly progressing wherever there was a trace of loyalty to suffer and be ground under the heel of the rebel authorities during the war. These have all of them seen enough of a Southern religion that could give the aid and "benefit of clergy" to the work of harassing Union homes. Large portions of North Carolina, Northern Georgia, and the mountain districts of the Gulf States and Texas, are giving instances of this tendency among the white communicants, while it scarcely needs to be written that everywhere in all parts of the South the patient and zealous colored Methodists turn with loathing from Southern religion, which gave them, as their share of Bible doctrine, only pious snufflings over the case of Onesimus, and that twelfth commandment of Slavery, "Servants obey your masters." The African Methodists are everywhere asking for reunion with the M. E. Church, and for Northern protection. A Richmond Methodist organ declares that the Church South will take a change of name, and become the Wesleyan Episcopal Church, and turn to proselyting in the North. They will find their work well begun by Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby, and other preachers of his school.

The struggle in the Protestant Episcopal denomination at the South for a separate existence, is less intense latterly, for the seat of war will the rather be transferred to Philadelphia, where the Southern dioceses are likely to be represented at the General Conference, the contest assuming the not unfamiliar form of an attempt to smother all differences in ecclesiastical non-intervention with topics of the day. Southern religion has fast hold of its wing of the Baptist denomination, and the Old School Presbyterians. It is eminently fitting retribution that Southern religion which sustained the war of Slavery against Humanity and Union should drink the dregs of its own cup, and be the last to part with the strife it helped to stir up.

Southern religion without slavery is Stonehenge without the Druids, and it will stand in history, with its deserted altars and pillars of sacrifice, a warning to mankind, long after its worshippers have passed away or turned to better views of the attributes of the Deity. Religion at the South is quite another matter, and in its rebuilding will find plenty of material ready shaped to take new associations in structures in which Liberty and Humanity are not rejected as foundation stones. The religious denominations of the North are moving to occupy this field of Christian effort, beckoned on by the classes, black and white, above named, who will have no more to do with the religion of man-selling. There is a leaven at work which will replace the Southern false teachers and preachers by men of better loyalty to the country, which attribute has come to include fealty to every principle that elevates the condition and protects the rights of men.

From the Far North.

Interesting advices have arrived at New London by an Arctic whaling vessel from the intrepid explorer, Capt. Hall, who left New York early in 1864, under the auspices of Henry Grinnell, Esq., of that city. The expedition has for its object a careful scientific research into the fate of Sir John Franklin, since it has ceased long ago to be expected that the regions of ice will give up more than the secret of how he perished. Capt. Hall's letter is dated from lat. 64:46, and was expressed 150 miles by dog sledges over a frozen sea to reach open water. The expedition proposes to be absent until the spring of 1867, and the investigations will be pursued mainly in King William's Land and Boothia Felix. Capt. Hall writes that he has obtained a large amount of information with reference to the lost Franklin expedition, and is a hundred fold repaid already for all the attempt has cost him. He is comfortably domiciled among the peculiar people of the far north, a three years' residence with whom should enable him to be one of the most intelligent narrators of life in the hyperborean regions, if he returns to write it up.

ENGLAND AND CANADA.—The Canadians are becoming not a little disgusted that no plan of theirs meets with any favor with the home government, except the cheap and inexpensive one to the latter of colonial confederation. The project for defences was smothered in a wet blanket. The intercolonial railway gets the cold shoulder. The London *Times* talks of the Provinces as if they were of the needy younger son order of dependencies, and asks why England should burden itself with millions of expenditure for colonies that contribute "not a shilling to our revenue, nor a man to our army." All that younger sons do under such circumstances is to shift for themselves and the Canadians are considering it.

According to late accounts the revolutionists under Salnave are getting the better of Geffrard, and it is believed the overthrow of the President and his party is inevitable. It has already been represented to American readers, on good authority from Hayti, that the cause of progress and humanity is with the revolutionary party. Geffrard has attempted to imitate the role of Louis Napoleon and graft imperial power and lifetime tenure upon a term of office bestowed by the people, thus violating the constitution he had sworn to preserve. This and his utter subserviency to the Roman Catholic Church under the auspices of which his schemes were menacing civil and religious liberty, have been the origin of a convulsion which will bring back the purity of the Republic.

THE SALISBURY (N. C.) PRISON MARTYRS.—The martyred dead at Salisbury, the victims of rebel prison cruelty, number ten thousand, buried in fourteen trenches, and wholly undistinguishable. This is the statement of Gen. Heath, commandant at that post, in answer to numerous inquiries from friends of the deceased. The names of those heroes are not lost, for they will be treasured in the fireside memories of the people for generations to come. The sum of their suffering and death will swell, in all coming time, the list of atrocities that went to make up the Great Rebellion.

The Buffalo *Express* says that it has heard of but one Republican in the State who proposes to support the Copperhead State ticket, and that is Gen. Slocum, who has deserted his military post in search of political office. On the other hand it meets with Democrats almost hourly who are outspoken in their distrust of the hybrid ticket, and say that if they are to vote for Republicans, they prefer to support the clean straight ticket and platform, "rather than the mongrel thing started at Albany."

The Copperheads of Sandusky, Ohio, undertook to seduce a soldier from the Republican ranks by nominating him for office. But they offered their bribe to the wrong man and got the following stinging kick for their pains:

EDITOR REGISTER:—Whereas, without my knowledge or consent, the Copperheads of Erie county, in their Convention at Huron, September 23d, did there present my name as candidate for County Recorder, and did actually elect to give me the nomination; therefore, I hereby declare, and request my friends (if they have any love) to make it known that the proceedings of said Convention, as regards my name, are wholly repudiated by me. On what grounds their expectation of my acceptance of the nomination was founded, I am at a loss to conjecture. If I had remained at home during the last four years of rebellion, fighting the government by word and ballot, plotting the death of friends and the overthrow of liberty, if my name was Vallandigham, Booth, or Wirz, they might have had a pretext, but I don't drill in [illegible] and Libby Prisons a soldier. I have seen [illegible] did not yield their support in time (the Democracy) their love now. A. C. VAN [illegible]

That can't easily be improved.

INDIANA.

Our Indianapolis Letter.

THE STATE FAIR AT FORT WAYNE.

Gen. Grant at the Capital—The Indiana Home for Disabled Soldiers—The Approaching State Fair—The Horse Fair at Goshen—The Congressional Fight in the Fifth District—Miscellaneous Items.

[From our own Correspondent.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 27, 1865.

He came, we saw, he went. These words express the main incidents connected with Grant's visit yesterday. Of course, although short notice had been given of his intended coming, there was a hubbub of preparation among the civilians, a pipe claying of belts and furbishing of arms among the military, and when he did come, the usual pomp of brass and blue, the parade of soldiery, and pomposity of magnates, but still the total result was as above. We all shook hands with him in the Governor's room, and looked with admiration upon the short statured, heavy set little man, whose military genius had wrought so well for the Republic, and whose bravery was as conspicuous in the field, as his modest bashfulness in the public assembly. And we remember him gratefully. We associate goodness with his greatness, and remember that the pages of history always present the [illegible] that our largest of stars has been worthily bestowed, and with him many years of life to enjoy them. The 131st Infantry and 5th cavalry, returned for muster out, were present at Grant's reception in the afternoon, and their sunburnt faces were radiant with delight as they caught sight of the hero.

Little has been said of late concerning the Home for disabled soldiers which it is proposed to establish, but it must not be therefore concluded that no progress is being made. Reports are being received almost daily of the establishment of auxiliary societies in the various counties, and it is evident that the project is near and dear to the hearts of the people. To meet the present needs of the hour, the Directors have temporarily secured and occupied our fine City Hospital for such purpose, and perhaps a score of our disabled veterans have been received as inmates. Dr. Wishard, a humane and intelligent physician, has been placed in charge as Superintendent, and under his supervision accommodations have been prepared for one hundred. Others, who do not desire to leave their families and homes, are receiving aid, and a number of young men—soldiers—are receiving a commercial education in one of our Business Colleges through the same charity. It is evident that the Directors are fully alive to the emergency, and it is greatly to be desired that the people of the State will not cease their efforts to place the Home on a safe and permanent foundation.

The return to the pursuits of peace has given a great stimulus to every branch of trade and labor, and it is believed that our annual exhibitions of industry, this year, will be larger and more successful than ever before. Our State Fair, which convenes at Fort Wayne on the 2d of October next, continuing until the 7th, is exciting an unusual interest, and the show of stock &c. will be very large. The premiums offered are very liberal, and should induce close competition.

The sixth annual horse show of the Elkhart County Live Stock Association, to be holden at Goshen, from the 11th to the 14th of October, following close upon the heels of the State fair, presents great attractions for horsemen, and will doubtless command, as it deserves, a large attendance. The premiums for the best running and trotting horses, are two hundred dollars in each case, and the presence of the celebrated Indian runners, Deerfoot, Peters and Jacobs, will render the exhibition of peculiar interest. The Elkhart County Fair is to be holden at the same time and place, in conjunction with the above. It is proposed to hold a horse and cattle show in this city, some time later, but I have been unable to learn any of the particulars.

Political matters are quiet throughout this portion of the State, with the exception of the 5th Congressional (Burnt) District. The old war between the rival candidates, Julian, the present incumbent, and Gen. Sol. Meredith, which has been raging in the past, has been fiercely renewed, as the time for nomination approaches, and is now more savage than ever. Another candidate is coming up in the person of Gen. Tom Bennett, of Union county. He entered the army over four years ago as a private soldier, and rose step by step to the rank of General of Brigade, passing through a score of bloody battles, in each of which he never failed to do his duty. Though a comparatively young man, he has served four years in the State Senate as one of the Union leaders in that body, and was the man who proposed to the Legislature, at its last session, and aided greatly in carrying through successfully, the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States.

The State House is being put in proper trim for the session. The hall was papered, painted and carpeted some time ago, and the Adjutant General has had his rooms rearranged and repainted in a tasty manner. The Library has been overhauled and properly classified, and a new catalogue is just from the press. It is not as complete and correct as it should be, but still serves its purpose very well, and is a manifest improvement on previous ones.

Gov. Morton speaks at Richmond, Wayne county, to-morrow afternoon, and will probably make an extended discussion of national politics. The occasion is the presenting of a banner to that county by the State Sanitary Commission.

Our ice supply has given out, and we have taken to importing from Chicago, wherewith to cool the fever heats of this unseasonable weather. ST. DENIS.

THE STATE FAIR AT FORT WAYNE.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 26, 1865.

The thirteenth annual Fair of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture will take place adjoining this city, commencing on Monday next, the 2d day of October. The busy note of preparation may be heard all over the city, and all over the Fair Grounds. The engine is going up rapidly, which will afford ample power for operating machinery. Horse and cattle stalls are already completed. Mechanics' Hall, Floral Hall, and many other large and ample structures, are receiving their finishing strokes to-day, and everything will be in readiness at the appointed time. The grounds are directly north of the city, slightly undulating, comfortably shaded, and beautified by a clear running stream in the north-eastern portion, which affords an abundant supply of water for stock. It is three-quarters of a mile from the railroad depot, one quarter of a mile from Calhoun street to the entrance gate of the grounds. The track is, by far, the best I ever saw on a fair ground, being accurately graded, and is fifty feet in width. That very clever intelligent and enterprising class of gentlemen who delight in cassimere unmentionables of popular patterns, and in ample waistcoats of rare brilliance, and who talk "hoss," are anticipating a good season on the track, and much hope is indulged that some of the crack [illegible] of the Garden City may be here.

The hotels are not excelled by those of any other city of its size in the Union, and the citizens have, through Ward Committees, organized an arrangement for accommodating everybody and his aunt during the Fair at their own houses at a reasonable rate of compensation.

This being the first State Fair ever held in this part of the State, the attendance will be large. The efficient and gentlemanly Secretary of the State Board, Mr. Loomis, has opened his office in the Aveline House here, to-day, and already the first heavy drops of the coming shower of exhibitors are coming in.

Pittsburgh and the manufacturing cities of Ohio and Indiana, as well as your own city, are making their arrangements for a great show of their handicraft to a new and "buying" audience. W. T. DENNIS.

THE NORTHWESTERN INDIANS.

Gen. Curtis' Commission at Sioux City.

Progress of the Peace Commission—The Indians Distrustful of the Whites—Disturbances among the Soldiers at Fort Rice—The 6th and 7th Iowa Cavalry to be Mustered Out.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 22, 1865.

The Commissioners are slowly pushing their way up the Missouri river to form treaties with the Northwestern tribes. Their steamboat, the Calypso, left Omaha on the 19th, and yesterday reached this place—having met with frequent brief delays on the bars and shoals. They leave this morning, with much better chances of successfully completing their trip by water to Fort Sully, the river having risen rapidly for the last two days. Such a rise is unusual at this season, but was not unexpected, the report having come down the river that for several weeks rain had been falling incessantly in the regions of the Upper Missouri. A large quantity of provisions has been taken on board here, making, with that already provided, a supply fully adequate to subsist the Indians during the council.

General Sibley and Surgeon Wood and his family joined the Commission here. General Sully is reported to be at Fort Sully, where he has come in from his recent expedition. He is endeavoring to bring in the Indians to meet the Commission. Gov. Edmunds is above at Yankton, and Commissioner Reed at Crow Creek. Hon. A. W. Hubbard, of Iowa, the representative from the district adjoining here, and a member of the Congressional Committee now investigating Indian affairs, will accompany the Commission. Lieut. Col. S. S. Curtis, 2d Colorado cavalry, commanding the escort, is also one of the party. With the present stage of water, it is probable that the Commission will reach Fort Sully in ten or fifteen days; but it is very doubtful whether there will be full delegations of chiefs authorized to represent any of the tribes there at that time. The Commissioners will themselves assist in bringing them in. Gen. Sully has given them notice of the change in the place of deliberation from Fort Rice to Fort Sully; but the savages are distrustful, and will not come with alacrity to the place of meeting. Several weeks delay is anticipated in collecting them together.

Just now many of the bands are reported to be buffalo hunting, some in the region toward the Black Hills, others north of the Missouri. From the fact that the authority of the Chiefs is very limited, it will be requisite that the mass of the fighting men of each band be present to effect any arrangements that will be considered binding upon, or satisfactory to, the Indians. The prospect of eating the ample rations of the Government during the discussion will attract them strongly, but it is doubtful whether any effort can collect the whole of the effective Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes. An efficient escort will be [illegible] Randall.

The last news from Fort Rice is that there have been serious disturbances [illegible] among the troops, a large number having become insubordinate. They declared that they were held in the service for a longer time than they had enlisted for, and were therefore no longer subject to military duty; and taking their arms and horses, they marched off, it is supposed, towards Fort Wadworth on their way to Minnesota. These men were rebel deserters who had been enlisted into the United States service.

A great portion of the volunteer troops in this department are at present discontented and inefficient from the same cause.

The 6th and 7th Iowa cavalry regiments, who have just come in from the expedition of Gen. Sully, are to be at once mustered out and sent to their homes.

Senator Doolittle's Letter, and How it Came to be Published.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 27, 1865.

Our thriving city was thrown into a broad grin this morning, by the appearance in print of the letter of Senator Doolittle in reply to certain gentlemen of Fond du Lac, who invited him to speak in Armory Hall "on the political questions of the day."

The occasion of the broad grin arose from the fact that the few gentlemen who signed the call, by the personal solicitation of a satellite of the Senator's, did so without thinking of there being a published reply made to it, into which a stump speech against equal suffrage could be injected; but, as their card shows, expected him to comply that evening, if he would, while in the city; they found they were mistaken. Instead of the speech they [illegible] being told that the Senator had left it for publication in the Fond du Lac papers. It seems they then concluded they had an "elephant" in their hands. Some of the men, whose names redeem the short list of signatures from unfragrant associations, did not think best to have the letter published, and so arranged to make a simple announcement of the speech at the time to be set, and suppress the correspondence, supposing they had the only copy of the letter in existence! Their idea was to squelch it, and by so doing accomplish two things: 1st, prevent him from getting before the people with their semi-endorsement; and 2d, let the Senator depend on his own tongue for the dissemination of sentiments in the letter which they deemed mischievous. Simple, honest souls, not knowing the Senator was panting for an excuse to air himself through the press of the Northwest, they supposed the matter was all in their own keeping, and that they had put it to rest.

Judge, then, of their surprise and chagrin when the letter was published *verbatim*, on Tuesday last, and saw their concealed communication was henceforth the poorest of waste paper!

The Senator was not to be choked off, but seized the occasion of his being addressed, by improving the attempt to break the force of the wave of indignation that is sweeping over the Badger State at his course, and sweeping him down as righteously and as surely as ever a compromising recreant to the sentiments that made him and gave him the high position he unworthily holds, was hurried to his doom. Wisconsin repudiates Senator Doolittle and his platform, through her vigorous and able press, and by the anathemas of her betrayed people.

When he comes here he will be heard, for we are a people who believe in free speech; but the heart of the Republican hosts is sound, and will have none of his heresies, or be deceived by his sophistries. FOND DU LAC.

Negro Killing in Union County.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ANNA, Sept. 26.

A negro passed through South Pass yesterday afternoon, coming in this direction, and was found dead this morning on the railroad, about two miles north of this place, shot through the heart. The deed is supposed to have been done by some Copperhead wretch, as the disposition of the tribe here is to kill or drive off all niggers.

An Illinois Law not Generally Understood.

GALENA, Sept. 26, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

As a matter of general interest to the business community, and particularly to those who give notes, pay notes and receive pay of notes, it should be understood that the act to create uniformity in days of the month, of thirty days for banking purposes, and showing what a stupid dolt the framer of the bill was, and how little our State Legislatures sometimes know about business, was repealed at the last session of the Legislature—see page 128, Sess. Laws of 1865. As the law now is, a note given for three months, will be due (exclusive of grace) on the same day of the month in which it is due, as that upon which it was dated. For instance, a note dated Sept. 15th for three months, will be due December 15th; adding three days' grace, it is due Dec. 18th.

This is a matter of a good deal of importance to those protesting notes, &c. X.

Wisconsin Wool Growers' Association.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

JANESVILLE, Sept. 27, 1865.

The Wool Growers' Association of Wisconsin met at the Court rooms in Janesville, last evening. Hon. Eli Stilson, of Oshkosh, occupied the chair. He remarked that under a former constitution, all farmers, and the rest of mankind, were members of the association; he recommended a revised constitution, which would contemplate an initiation fee, and of course, a treasury, to meet necessary expenses.

Mr. Stilson invited any one present who had reliable information of any sickness among sheep in flocks of Wisconsin to make it known. No such cases were reported.

The President appointed a committee of five to report permanent officers for the ensuing year. While this committee was out, the President referred to some of the benefits arising from associating together; referred to a protective tariff on wool; although they had not got all they asked of the last Congress, they had some protection; he begged wool growers to consider that the foreign wools now in market would be exhausted the present year, and that the prospect for wool growers was very fair.

C. STEWART, of Beaver Dam. "I am a wool grower and manufacturer. I believe in these associations. They are calculated to do good and they should make men honest, not only in washing their sheep clean, but to keep the fleeces free from stones, manure or twine. Wisconsin wool is down, and classed with Illinois and Vermont, while Pennsylvania and Ohio wool ranks high because the fleeces are light and fine. Waukesha has raised wool ten cents per pound, so can we.

A VOICE—"What about gum in wool."

ANSWER—"I would not breed for gum or grease in wool; I do not want bucks' fleeces to weigh twenty-five pounds or over. Some oil is good in wool. It strengthens the fibre. I would pursue a medium way. I cleansed a fleece of eighteen pounds the other day which after cleansing weighed [illegible] pounds and seven ounces. One pound of [illegible] wool will make about eight ounces of cloth, while one pound of fine wool will make only four ounces of cloth. We imported seventy-five million pounds of wool last year, while we produced about eighty millions. I believe in wool growing first, in cattle and dairy next, and in chinching wheat last, as a means of profit. I can raise as much meat as our Illinois brethren, on their Durhams, on the same amount of feed, and [illegible] I will have wool enough to buy their cattle. Another thing, Canada is getting the start of us by raising a different class of sheep. They receive $1.15 per pound for wool, while that raised in the States is only bringing 80 cents."

MR. CLARK, of Whitewater. "I believe the rule of one-third off for unwashed wool, is unjust and arbitrary. There are different degrees of dirt in wool. It should be with wool as with other articles. It should be put upon its merits. I prefer to sell mine unwashed."

The Committee here reported the following officers, which were unanimously elected:

President—Hon. Eli Stilson, Oshkosh.
Vice President—C. Stewart, Beaver Dam.
Treasurer—E. S. Hammond, Fond du Lac.
Secretary—John C. [illegible], Fond du Lac.

The Association adjourned to meet Thursday evening.

The Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Universalists and Good Templars, each have dining halls on the Fair grounds, to raise money for their respective organizations.

A Hubbub in Davenport.

DAVENPORT, Sept. 26, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The good people of this city were thrown into quite an excitement a day or two since by the announcement that the post office was to be removed from where it has been located a number of years, on Brady street, to Perry street, an out of the way place. The reason given for the change was that the present building was too small, but the real gist of the matter is that the Postmaster has recently made a permanent investment in real estate on Perry street, in the Brick Block, which he could not rent for any other purpose. Consequently, he conceived the idea that the present post office building was altogether too small. The thing has been engineered in the most quiet manner, no one dreaming of the removal until it was announced in the *Gazette*. I venture to say, that if the thing was to be submitted to a vote of the people, not one-tenth part would vote for the change. The thing is causing a stir, and a lively time may be expected. ARGUS.

THE NAVAL RACE.

Break Down of the Algonquin—Statement of Results up to the Time She Stopped—The Winooski Ahead.

[From the New York Times, 26th.]

Mr. Dickerson's card in this paper yesterday morning explained the cause of the Algonquin's stoppage. The feed pipe was not of copper, but of cast iron about one-half an inch thick, and has the appearance of being a perfect casting. The piece blown out is about seven inches long by three inches wide, and was found lying near the place from whence it came. All that were on board and in the vicinity of the vessel at that time may congratulate themselves upon the fact that it was no worse, and that it was not some other portion of the machinery. There can be no question but that the high steam carried and the consequent strain arising from driving a vessel at the dock, tends to use her up, and your reporter has often wondered how she stood it so well. She has had a number of mishaps, all charged to *carelessness*. This may be the fact, something ought to be done to put more careful people on board, or some time she will go up higher than the Central Park balloon.

When she stopped running, she had on the dock to her credit coal weighing 2,308 pounds, but the Winooski was 237 revolutions ahead of her; and allowing her the weight of coal in the furnaces, which are 58 square feet larger than the Algonquin, the coal in them will weigh 1,357 pounds, making a difference in favor of the Algonquin of 953 pounds, a very small percentage to compensate for the turns of her competitor, or as a set-off against the bill of repairs at the machine shop caused upon carelessness or over-straining, which ever may be right in the premises.

We do not consider it safe on either vessel carrying steam as they do, and it is only by the most intense care that the boilers are kept up. A large number of careful men are employed, who, by regulations, cannot drink liquor to excess, as can be guarded against in some measure. Your reporter always experienced an "uncomfortable composure" when on either vessel, and it did not surprise him when he heard of the accident.

During Sunday night and Monday before noon the Winooski averaged 14¾ turns per minute, on say 16¼ pounds of steam, everything about the engine working very nicely in every respect. There is no question but the Winooski has a superior engine, and it is manipulated with the most consummate skill. During the day the Winooski averaged 15 revolutions. She evidently picked up quite rapidly. As we understand the position of affairs, the Winooski will complete her 96 hours, which will be this afternoon. The ships will both be repaired, and start afresh for another 96 hours on the same test.

A limited number of visitors were on the vessel yesterday.

A COPPERHEAD WAR.

Meeting of the New York "Anti-Abolition Democracy" at Cooper Institute—Bitter Opposition to the Albany Democracy.

The "straight" Copperheads of New York are repudiating the hybrid Albany ticket, and spitting on the platform as a betrayal of Copperhead principles. A meeting for purposes of organizing an opposition was held at Cooper Institute last Monday evening. We copy a portion of the proceedings:

[illegible] Democracy, met [illegible] o'clock [illegible] in room No. 24 of the Cooper Institute, and placed Mr. [illegible] in the chair, on motion of Mr. R. G. Horton, who, by the convener of the meeting, and editor of the *Day Book*, or the *Caucasian*, was made Secretary. Mr. Horton said that there could be no doubt [illegible]

[illegible]

Third—The doctrine of White Supremacy, according to the late Mr. Douglas, who said this was a white man's Government.

Fourth—Freedom of speech, and of the press, and Habeas Corpus.

Fifth—That while we regard the tone and temper of President Johnson as in many cases commendable, [illegible]

Sixth—That the exemption of four billions of Government bonds from taxation is a bold and daring stride toward monarchy, and hence we are in favor of equal taxation.

Seventh—Warns the people against the inroads of capital against labor, vast railroad combinations, banking institutions and class legislation.

Eighth—That the Albany Democrats were silent on all the foregoing subjects.

Mr. Birdsall, of N. Y., on taking the floor, pronounced emphatically in favor of the Union as it was and the constitution as it is. He hated to hear men saying, National, National, when it was always Federal, Federal, Federal. Now was the time for a great movement.

Mr. John Keegan, of New York, followed, remarking that, though young and inexperienced in years, he had been to the Legislature. While there he had seen Democrats constantly desert their principles. The speaker further observed that he was born and bred a Democrat, and would die a Democrat; that he respected the Republican party because it was true to its principles, but Democrats who were false he looked upon with contempt, and would treat them with contempt here, there and everywhere. He (Mr. Keegan) was born on a soil oppressed, and was all the more ready to stand up for freedom in the land of his adoption. He therefore opposed to the Emancipation party. The speaker in a fearless manner inveighed against Democratic and Republican corruptions.

Mr. [illegible], of New York, then said that the Democrats had sold themselves out to the Republicans through the National Bonds and Banks. Richmond, Cagger, and Corning calculated to buy up and hold every avenue of transportation from the great West, and wanted a Legislature to serve them—one that would not tax the bonds by which they hold a monopoly over the poor.

Various other members declared the Albany Convention was "base and cowardly surrender," and State Rights a palladium, and afterwards the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Greeley and Jeff. Davis.

The New York *Citizen* of last week has the following in regard to the charge of Mr. Weed that H. G. has maintained a correspondence with certain relatives of Jefferson Davis. We quote:

"Some time ago Mrs. Jefferson Davis wrote a very touching and truly womanly letter to the editor of the *Tribune*, thanking him for his advocacy of civil over military tribunals in the cases of political offenders; complaining of the alleged ill-treatment of her husband, the insufficient and unwholesome food given to him, his subjection to heavy fetters, his being denied hours for open-air exercise, and all the other absurd slanders of the same sort poured out by the fertile correspondence of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

"To this Mr. Greeley replied as any gentleman must have replied to any lady so unfortunate as to have a husband in such a sorry case. He disabused her mind of the false stories of ill-treatment and privation; assured her that our Government was wholly incapable of any such mean malignity as the reports in question had libelously charged to its account; that Mr. Davis had good and wholesome food, as much open air exercise as he needed, and that—when last reliably heard from—the health of her husband was not only not worse, but much better than it had been at the time of his arrest.

"Mr. Greeley's letter then wound up by some re-assuring words, to the effect that she might dismiss anxiety as to any snap-judgment or drum-head proceedings and execution in regard to her husband, it being Mr. Greeley's conviction that he would be given a just and public trial before some fairly constructed and honorable court. This letter, open, was enclosed in one to Gen. Wm. Birge, commanding at Savannah, to be delivered or returned, as that officer might think advisable; and surely in this transaction, at least, there is nothing to damage Private O'Greeley in the judgment of any candid or comprehensive citizen."

The Great Bank Robbery at Concord, N. H.—$300,000 Stolen.

[From the Boston Post, 26th.]

The National Bank at Concord, [illegible], was entered yesterday afternoon, between 1 and 1½ o'clock, and robbed of about $300,000. The bank vault was opened by means of keys, and with a deliberation only [illegible] by the thoroughness of the robbery itself. The treasure which so suddenly disappeared consisted of U. S. bonds, railroad bonds, the regular issues of the bank, and other property. The bank is located in the second story of [illegible] street, in the most public part of Concord. There is an insurance office on the first floor. Footsteps were heard by persons engaged in those departments, but it was supposed that arrangements were being made for a meeting of the directors which was to take place at three o'clock. The cashier commonly goes to dinner at half past twelve and returns at two. On entering the bank he was startled to find nearly all the deposits had been plundered. The doors of the vault were closed and locked, nothing was broken, but the bank was nearly moneyless. As a matter of course the robbery produced a great sensation, and the utmost vigilance was instituted to ferret out the bold and successful affair. The police and constabulary forces of the town were at once placed in possession of the facts, but up to a late hour this evening not the slightest clue had been obtained.

When it is considered that this robbery was committed at noon-day, at a time and in a place almost momentarily frequented, and with a quickness which indicates great skill, it is without a parallel. That it was committed by a party familiar with the bank, and who knew its internal arrangements, the precise hour of the absence of the cashier, and other matters, is quite evident. It is also equally evident that no hand or hands engineered the robbery that were not adepts. It was a dashing raid, and as successful as dashing.

The directors will offer a suitable reward as soon as a schedule of the stolen treasure can be prepared, which will be to-day. No persons in Concord, so far as is ascertained, are suspected of the robbery, though it is [illegible] been perpetrated by those who had visited the bank more or less.

Since the above was in type we have learned the following additional particulars: Among the funds stolen were $27,000 in 5-20's; $40,000 in registered bonds; $91,000 in 6's, due 1881; $50,000 in 7 3-10; $50,000 in 10-40's; $10,000 in 500's, compound interest; $4,300 in Concord Bank notes; $14,000 in Rhode Island State Bonds; $19,000 in Maine do.; $5,000 in Vermont do. The Bank will offer a reward of $20,000 for the recovery of the bonds and detection of the robbers.

Democratic Love for the Soldiers.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* shows the love the Democrats bear the soldiers in some of their strongholds throughout Pennsylvania. It gives a list of all the Democratic counties where not a single soldier has been placed in nomination, except it be by the Union party. In these counties a Democratic nomination is equivalent to an election. The following is the list:

Adams County.—Not a soldier was honored with a nomination.

Bedford County.—This nest of traitors would not permit the name of a "Lincoln hireling," as the party organs call them, on the ticket.

Berks County.—A single solitary soldier presented his name before the Convention for a minor office, but he was rudely thrust aside.

Cambria County.—This stronghold of Copperheadism would not allow a soldier on the ticket.

Carbon and Monroe.—This citadel of Democracy cast the soldier aside.

Centre County.—The leaders of the Democratic party here have given the soldier the cold shoulder—none were nominated.

Clarion and Jefferson.—The soldier stood no chance for any office in this dark Copperhead den.

Clearfield County.—The home of William A. Wallace, the chairman of the State Central Committee, the residence of Bigler, had no office for the soldier—no, not one, but has insulted every friend of the soldier by the re-nomination of T. Jefferson Boyer for the Legislature, a man who opposed every act that expressed the least sympathy or aid for him.

Cumberland County.—The Democratic party of this stronghold could not be induced to nominate one of her sons who assisted in staying the rebel raid or fought at Gettysburg.

Columbia County.—In this, as in the other Copperhead strongholds, the soldiers were set aside.

In Fayette, Franklin, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Schuylkill, Westmoreland and York the soldiers fared the same, no [illegible] seeking any of the offices, but, on the other hand, were insulted by men being placed in nomination who did all they could to discourage them whilst putting down the rebellion.

Death of Gen. Lamoriciere.

We receive by the Moravian the news of the death of Gen. Lamoriciere, well known by his campaigns in Algeria, and, later, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Papal army. Christophe Leon Louis Juchault de Lamoriciere was born in Nantes, Feb. 6, 1806, and was descended from an old legitimist family. After receiving a military education, he joined the corps of Zouaves in Algeria at the time of its formation (November, 1830.) He took an active part in most of the brilliant exploits of the French army against the Arabs, and the celebrity of the Zouaves for superior organization was chiefly his merit. On the departure of Bugeaud, in 1845, he became Provisional Governor General of Algeria; but, hoping to exercise a greater influence upon the destiny of Algeria in the French Parliament, he went, in 1846, to France, and became a member of the Chambers of Deputies, which position he retained until 1848. During the revolution of 1848, he unsuccessfully exerted himself, first, in favor of forming a new Administration under Louis Phillippe, and not in favor of the regency of the Duchess of Orleans. He was a prominent member of the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies; was conspicuous in June, 1848, in the fight against the insurgents in Paris, and officiated as Gen. Cavaignac's Minister of War until December, 1848. He was a strenuous and unwavering opponent of Louis Napoleon, and after the *coup d'etat* of December 2, 1851, was arrested and detained until January 9, 1852. In April, 1860, he was appointed by Pope Pius IX., Commander-in-Chief of the Papal troops. He hoped to make and prevent the unification of that country, but he was defeated by the Italians at Castelfidardo, and his troops of volunteers dispersed. Since then he has lived retired and not taken a prominent part in any political movement.

The Drought in New England—Its Effects upon Manufacturers—The Paper Makers making Money by It.

[From the Springfield Republican, 26th.]

Everybody feels the discomfort of the drought, but the loss seems at present to be falling on the manufacturers. Hundreds of mills in all parts of New England, and of all kinds, which would otherwise be driven to their fullest capacity, are idle entirely for want of water; and others are running only a part and generally a very small part of the time. But while all the manufacturing interests are suffering, the paper makers seem to be the worst of any. A great many paper mills are situated on the smaller streams, large enough in ordinary times, but which dry up and sink to nothingness under a drought like the present; and hence one reason of the large damage to the paper-making interest. Not a paper mill in Berkshire is running. There is all dried up. The same is true of many mills in other parts of the State, and in Connecticut. In this state of things, those mills that have water enough to run full time would reap a rich harvest, if they had been wiser a few months ago. In the early summer, paper appeared to be accumulating and paper stock was high, so the makers agreed together to run their mills only half the time for three months, after August 1; but the result has been a little different from what was expected. A large majority of the mills [illegible] those that can run are restricted to half time, by the agreement, and, of course, make just half as much as they might have done had they stood on their own bottoms. We do not suppose the agreement was made for the interest of the public, and, of course, the public cannot be expected to feel very sorry for the paper makers in their unpleasant pickle. It is but just to say, however, that many of the shrewdest and best informed of the paper manufacturers protested against the combination, and only joined it through the influence of the majority. The combination only includes the manufacturers of writing paper. The makers of book and news paper were to enter into a similar arrangement Sept. 1; but the drought was then felt enough to demonstrate the folly of any such arrangement, and the manufacturers of this class of paper are glad to run full time when they can.

As a consequence of the drought and the "combination" there is a short supply of paper, and prices are ruling very high—not quite as high as the highest reached during the war, but soon to reach that figure if the drought continues. This is about the time the publishers are looking about to give their orders for the paper for their holiday trade, and the brisk demand of course has the tendency to keep prices advancing. The present price of printing paper, or ordinary newspaper is 19@20c a pound, or 5@6c higher than three months ago. Book paper sells at from 25@28c; sized and calendared 35@40c; flat papers 35@40c, and folded 40@45c. While such prices prevail cheap books and newspapers are out of the question, and the prospect now is that these prices will continue during the autumn, at least, and perhaps they will go still higher.

Arrest of a Robber—$10,000 worth of Stolen Goods Recovered.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 23d.]

On the 6th of March last, Mr. A. B. Van Court, of Milwaukie, was robbed of about $25,000 worth of jewelry, consisting of gold and silver watches, breastpins, ear rings, finger rings, etc., etc. The matter was placed before the police and detective force of the country, and a large reward offered for the recovery of all, or a portion of the stolen property.

It is stated that Mr. Van Court received a proposition from a party in Chicago to the effect that if he would pay $5,000 and bind himself not to see, divulge or attempt to prosecute any one therefor, the stolen property should be returned. This arrangement was not effected.

On the 9th of September inst., a man was arrested in this city who had pawned a watch, suspected of having been stolen. Chief Lebold and detective Eagan looked into the matter, and, we believe, worked the affair up. They satisfied themselves that they had the "right man in the right place," and telegraphed to Mr. Van Court. The prisoner was taken to Chicago, where he was confronted by Mr. Van Court. He would confess nothing, though he was willing to compromise matters. The thief said if he was prosecuted the jeweler would never recover his goods. The result was the release of the robber and the recovery of about $10,000 worth of stolen goods.

Inasmuch as the robber had his hand in, and is now at large, jewelers of this and other cities must look to their locks. It strikes us a felony was compounded in this case by somebody, though perhaps Mr. Van Court was not to blame in making the best bargain he could to recover his goods.

DARING ROBBERY.—On Monday night, the hardware store of S. H. Curtis, Esq., was entered by burglars, and the safe blown open and robbed of $7,000 or $8,000. The money belonged to Mr. Curtis, the Express Company, and persons who had deposited it in the safe for safe keeping. No clue has as yet been obtained. The papers, notes, &c., which were in the safe were taken into a stage coach back of the post office and there left. It was one of the most daring and successful robberies on record. The country is infested with a set of blacklegs and villains, and hemp is the only thing that will stop them.—*Waverly (Iowa) Phœnix, 21st.*

MEXICO.

Success of the Liberal Forces—Matamoras Besieged by Them—Interesting Account of Affairs in Mexico.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The *Herald's* correspondent at Brownsville, Texas, [illegible]

[illegible]

Juarez is at Chihuahua with 5,000 men.

By way of Havana we also have advices from the city of Mexico to the 7th. The outrages of guerrillas were being checked by an organized campaign against them by the Imperial troops.

[illegible]

Very heavy and lasting rains have fallen near the city, the valley of Mexico being in some places completely inundated [illegible]

The New York *Tribune's* City of Mexico correspondent says: [illegible]

"The band of Davis Goose, 150 strong, has been routed near Montemorelos, [illegible]

"The Imperial Government is actively engaged in obtaining lands from the wealthy proprietors of the country, for the purpose of transferring them to emigrants [illegible]

The New York *Tribune's* Matamoras correspondent says: "The success met with by the force under Gen. Escobedo has encouraged the Liberal party to fresh efforts in and about Camargo. There is now a good force of about 500 men, among them being 20 or 30 officers who have served in the United States or late Confederate States armies. [illegible]

"Cortinas, after a good deal of insubordination, has been forced into the traces, and is now acting as if in a proper spirit and with the intention to do some deed of note. To-day he crossed from the left bank of the Rio Grande with his command—estimated at 400 to 500 men and three rifled guns—those delivered to him some time ago by order of Gen. Steele. I think that an attack will be made upon this place within three days, and that if any other movement be made it will be only as a feint."

The Evangelical Convention.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 26.—The Convention of Evangelical Christians met here yesterday. The permanent organization was as follows: Chief Justice Chase, of Washington, President, with Vice Presidents and Secretary. Addresses were made during the day by Drs. Kirk, [illegible], Clark, and others, discussing the objects of the Convention. [illegible] Some plan of organization will probably be presented by the business committee this morning. It is a very interesting gathering of earnest Christian clergymen and laymen, and results of great value may be expected.

Boiler Explosion—Two Men Killed—Twelve Wounded.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26.—A boiler exploded at Pratt & Co.'s rolling mill this morning, killing two men and wounding about twelve others. A section of the boiler weighing about half a ton, was hurled through a building about 200 feet distant.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1865.

The Money market continues stringent and close, mainly in consequence of an urgent desire on the part of some of the National Banks to fortify themselves with a good supply of currency, so as to make a good "showing" on the 1st of October. Still the leading discount houses were supplying their customers moderately at 10 per cent per annum. Street rates were firm at 1@1½ per cent per month.

The market for Eastern Exchange is very irregular. Some of the National Banks, short of currency, were free sellers of round lots to bankers at [illegible] discount per thousand, and the counter rates ranged from [illegible] discount buying, and [illegible] premium selling. This would indicate a decline in the market, but it is purely the result of a desire [illegible] not from any superabundant supply of exchange.

The Produce markets to-day were weak and dull. Flour was quiet, but firm. Spring Wheat declined 1@2c ₩ bu, but Winter Wheat was active and steady. Corn declined ½@¾c ₩ bu. Oats opened ½c lower, but recovered before the close. Rye rated 2c ₩ bu lower. Barley declined 1@2c ₩ bu. Highwines were stagnant. Provisions were very firm, but inactive.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 144¼, declined to 143¾, and closed at 144. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, gold brokers:

[illegible]

Here the gold market ruled steady, with sales on the Stock Board at [illegible]. On the street the brokers paid [illegible]. Silver was quiet at [illegible].

There was a fair attendance at the Stock Exchange to-day, but business was dull. The only transaction in governments was a sale of 1500 Ten-Forties (large) at 94. Small bonds are in demand at 96, with sellers at 96¼. Five-Twenties (old) were held at 103, but new bonds were offered at 102¾. Seven-Thirties are dull and weaker, with sellers at 99¼, and buyers at [illegible]. We quote the market at the close as follows:

[illegible]

Cook County Scrip was in fair demand and firm, with buyers of old at 103, and sellers at 105. New Scrip was in demand at [illegible], with sellers at [illegible]. With regard to County Scrip we have the following communication:

CHICAGO, Sept. 27, 1865.

Editors Tribune:

Will you please inform me through your paper, what causes the old county orders to be above par, as there is nothing said about interest on them.

I sold a couple of these orders until about the 11th inst., when hearing that they were being redeemed by the County Treasurer, I went to his office and got them cashed at par, while I see by your paper that they are now, a few days later, quoted at two to four per cent premium. Was the County Treasurer acting right there, or was he taking unfair advantage of my ignorance? A SUBSCRIBER.

In reply to "Subscriber," we would state that the County Treasurer did not take advantage of his "ignorance." If he got his scrip cashed at par with interest, that is all that he or any one could desire. Instead of cashing the scrip, he could have sold it at [illegible], and the purchaser would have drawn the interest.

Chamber of Commerce stock was in active demand and firm, with buyers at 110.

—Preston, Willard & Kean's *Daily Letter* quotes Government Securities weak and lower:

[illegible]

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1865.

SALES AT THE FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

BIDS AND OFFERS.

[illegible]

7-30 U. S. NOTES,
JULY SERIES.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
[illegible]
EDW. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. [illegible] ELLIS, President.

New York Stock Market.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 28.

The following summary shows the movement in produce and provisions during the past 24 hours compared with the movement for the same time last year:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE SEPT. 28.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE SEPT. 28.

[illegible]

Business on 'Change to-day was dull, and the general Produce markets ruled easier. The unwillingness of the National Banks to accommodate operators, and the liberal receipts, have tended very much to depress the Wheat market.

The Provision market to-day ruled firm, but inactive. In New York Mess Pork was quoted at $34.50. Here there was no active demand at $32.00, but sellers were generally holding at $33.00, and but few lots went on the market, even at that figure. Prime Mess Pork was neglected and nominal. There was nothing done in Bulk Meats. Lard is scarce and nominal at about 30c.

Highwines were stagnant. There were free sellers at $2.32, but there was little or no demand at any reasonable approach to that price.

There was a decidedly stronger feeling in Flour, and the market ruled fairly active, with sales of [illegible] for White Winter; $10.00 for Red Winter, and [illegible] for Spring Extras.

The market for No. 1 Spring Wheat opened dull, and prices suffered a depreciation of 3c, but toward the close the demand increased, and the market recovered one half the decline. No. 2 Spring was in fair shipping demand and steady [illegible]

The demand for Corn was less active and ½@¾c lower, [illegible]

The market for Oats opened dull and ½c lower, but after the receipt of the New York despatches, the demand increased, and the decline was recovered. [illegible]

There was a very trifling demand for Rye, and the market was dull and heavy at a decline of 2c, [illegible]

Barley was less active and 1@2c lower, [illegible]

Lake Freights were steady, with engagements to Buffalo at 11c for wheat, 10½c for corn, and [illegible] for oats. There were no charters made for other points.

Groceries were in good request, and the market was, generally speaking, firmer. Raw Sugars were ½c better on choice grades. [illegible] Soda excited and 1@1½c higher. Syrups 10c better on choice. Philadelphia Bee Hive advanced 5c. The following despatch was received to-day at the Merchants' Exchange: [illegible]

Dry Goods were active, but there were no changes in value since yesterday. [illegible]

Timothy Seed was more active at the recent decline, [illegible]

The following despatches were read on 'Change to-day:

[illegible]

LATER.

There was a moderate attendance at the Board of Trade Evening Exchange, and the Wheat market ruled moderately active and prices steady. [illegible]

Oil and Mining Items.

[illegible]

Detroit Grain Market—Sept. 27.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market—Sept. 27.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, Thursday Evening, Sept. 28.

BEEF CATTLE—According to the Board of Trade report, the receipts and shipments since our last issue compared with the corresponding period of 1864, have been as follows. It should be borne in mind that these receipts and shipments are really those of the day preceding:

[illegible]

The total sales to-day at all the yards foot up [illegible] head, ranging from $4.00 for scallawags to [illegible] for prime steers.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

[illegible]

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 28.

[illegible] There was a better [illegible] the market to-day, and the demand was more active at the decline noted yesterday. Sales were: Cargo schr Liberty, from Muskegon, 95 m strips and boards, at [illegible]; cargo sch. Gladiator, from Grand River, 130 m ¾ strips, balance mixed, at $18.50; cargo schr Fashion, from Menominee, 166 m ¾ strips, balance mixed, at $18.50; cargo schr Curlew, from Menominee, 150 m strips and boards at [illegible]; cargo schr Illinois, from Muskegon, 80 m strips, balance assorted, at [illegible]; cargo schr [illegible], from Ford River, 225 m ¾ strips, balance common mixed at [illegible].

SHINGLES—Received, 735 m; shipped, 1,436 m. Market steady. Sales were: cargo schr Swallow, from Manitowoc, 260 m sawed at $6.50; cargo schr Sophia Hurry, from Manitowoc, 75 m shaved, at $6.00; 175 m sawed at $6.50.

We quote yard prices as follows:

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[All sales of Grain are now made on a basis of [illegible] unless otherwise specified.]

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 28.

FREIGHTS—LAKE FREIGHTS—Were steady. [illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The following are the current rates on Eastward bound goods:

[illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

[illegible: wholesale price lists — Beeswax, Beans, Butter, Bagging, Cheese, Coal, Coffee, Candles, Eggs, Fruits, Fish, Grease, Highwines, Hay, Hides, Leather, Oils, Provisions, Poultry, Salt, Sugars, Syrups, Saleratus, Teas, Tallow, Tobacco, Wood, Wool]

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible]

Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. From Dearborn [illegible] Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge.

Just Issued.

[illegible]

Good News at Last.

[illegible]

Returned Again.

[illegible]

Scrofula.

[illegible]

Spermatorrhea.

[illegible]

To Consumptives.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S Prepared Prescription for the cure of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS, [illegible]

[illegible] REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, 165 South Second street, Williamsburgh, N.Y.

Price of Remedy, $2.00 per package. Pamphlet sent free of charge.

Rebellion in the Human Interior

[illegible]

Dr. Webster.

South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, [illegible]

Dr. Webster refers the public to the following physicians: Dr. Dales, Milwaukee, Wis; Dr. Peabody and Dr. Jones, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Price, Grand Rapids; Dr. Brown and Dr. Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. J. Bailey, Dr. James Thorn, Chicago; Dr. Bushnaait, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Beatty, St. Paul Minn.

Dr. C. L. Spencer's.

[illegible]

C. L. SPENCER & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

BARNES & CO., New York, Sole Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed.

Marriage and Celibacy.

[illegible] HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia.

Dr. E. G. Webster's

MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 197 South Clark street, near Post Office Box 3451. [illegible]

Won't Use any Other.

[illegible]

The Complexion and Hair.

[illegible] CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED RECIPES. [illegible]

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist and Perfumer, 831 Broadway, New York.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

[illegible] restores Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR [illegible] THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC; [illegible] No. 1123 Broadway, New York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M.D.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

[illegible]

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N.Y.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

[illegible] WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, [illegible]

Western Land Agency.

[illegible]

Business Cards.

WESTERN LAND AGENCY. [illegible] LANCASTER, 78 Wall street, New York.

HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 19 BRIDGE STREET, Corner Whitehall street. H. D. WALBRIDGE, HIRAM WALBRIDGE. NEW YORK.

Consignments solicited and advances made by L. A. OSTROM, No. 2 Loomis Building, north-east corner Clark and South Water streets, CHICAGO.

Wool.

TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO., WOOL Commission Merchants, 245 & 247 South Water street, Chicago.

REFERENCES: J. O. Rutter, President Traders National Bank; [illegible]

HOLLOWELL & COBURN, WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 98 Federal Street Boston.

Consignments solicited and liberal cash advances made on Bills of Lading and Invoices. [illegible]

White Pine Compound.

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY. DR. J. W. POLAND'S White Pine Compound

[illegible]

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND [illegible]

BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, Chicago, Ill. JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio, General Agents for [illegible]

Transportation.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY OF OHIO will, during the present season, run their well known line of

First-Class Screw Steamers,

Regularly between Chicago and Ogdensburg, Oswego and Cape Vincent, carrying passengers and property with

PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

[illegible]

TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO AND FROM CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.

Through Freight subject to but one transhipment.

AGENTS: J. MYERS, No. 8 Astor House, New York. [illegible] N. J. HOWE, Chicago. JOHN H. GREEN, Passenger Agent, Chicago.

Proposals.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, [illegible] BALTIMORE, [illegible]

[illegible]

By Order of Brevet Brig. Gen. Thomas Wilson. W. H. PARKHURST, Capt. and C. S.

Legal.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook—ss. Circuit Court of Cook County, October term, 1865. George B. Beach vs. Augusta H. Beach.—In Chancery.

[illegible]

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. WILLARD & QUINN, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

ESTATE OF JEROME E. ANDREWS, deceased. Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Jerome E. Andrews deceased, to present the same for adjudication [illegible] JULIA E. ANDREWS, Administratrix. Chicago, Aug. 16, 1865.

Roback's Bitters.

When Nature all her best Tonics combined, She produced ROBACK'S BITTERS for mankind.

Diseases destroy life and ROBACK'S BITTERS destroy disease.

The Stomach is the source of life, and ROBACK'S BITTERS renovate that source!

Health gives joy and pleasure, and ROBACK'S BITTERS give health!

Physical strength adds to mental vigor and general happiness. ROBACK'S BITTERS add to physical strength!

For these reasons there is such a demand for this medicinal beverage; and for these reasons no one should fail to test their virtues.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere—and manufactured by Dr. C. W. ROBACK, at Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 226 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

VALUABLE OIL LAND.—For sale, [illegible] BEST OIL LAND [illegible] SAMUEL T. TYSON, [illegible]

$10,000

To loan on Improved City Property, for from 3 to 5 years, at a low rate of interest. [illegible] No. 7 [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER [illegible], 1865.

GRATZ BROWN ON IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

Hon. B. Gratz Brown, on the anniversary of the first Emancipation Proclamation, delivered in St. Louis a speech on "Universal Suffrage," from which we condense the following points that may not be familiar to our readers:

Sec. II., Art. I., of the Constitution provides that, "The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." Now, while each State has the right to fix the "qualifications" of electors, it has no right to prevent the members of the Federal House of Representatives from being chosen "by the people," i.e., by the whole people, for nothing is really "the people" except the whole people. The "qualifications" which the Legislature of each State can fix must be those which apply to the whole people, and not to any particular race, nationality or color—as for instance, sex, age, property, or the payment of a tax.

To ascertain who is meant by "the people," if any explanation of this broadest of all terms is needed, we find that the Constitution was framed by "we, the people," and that negroes then voted in twelve out of the thirteen States that framed it, thus showing that they were part of the people. South Carolina, the only State which had inserted the word "white" in its Constitution, moved twice to insert it in the Federal Constitution, but only two States voted for it, the others voting in favor of negro citizenship.

So the amendments which provide for the right of "the people" to petition for redress of grievances, the right of "the people" to keep and bear arms, and the right of "the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures," have always been held to apply to all freemen, black as well as white, thus again showing that colored freemen are part of "the people" within the meaning of the Constitution. Again, Congress, in forming the twelve territorial governments prior to 1812, in every case voted the provisional right of suffrage to all "free males of full age," in no case limiting it to white men, thus again showing that Congress regarded free blacks as well as whites as part of the people. The subsequent legislation of Congress being influenced by the power of slavery, forms no precedent for a people among whom slavery has been abolished.

But the opponents of impartial suffrage contend that inasmuch as the Constitution has not undertaken to determine who are entitled to vote within a State, hence the doing so falls within the rights reserved to the States or the people, and may be exercised by them at discretion.

But it will be observed that not all the rights reserved from the Federal Government are given to "the States." Some of them are reserved to the States and others to the people, i.e. obviously to the people of the whole country who can only act through an amendment of the Constitution giving the power in question, either to the Federal Government or to the States. The power to regulate the suffrage is neither expressly given to the Federal Government nor expressly reserved to the States, by any clause in the Constitution, and is therefore one of the powers reserved to the people of the whole country, and which they can exercise through an amendment to the Federal Constitution, either giving it to the Federal Government or to the States.

But if the power to prescribe the "qualifications of electors" is an unlimited power to exclude from the polls, and if it authorises a State Legislature to exclude a class by means of partial rules that do not apply to the whole people, then not only can whites exclude blacks, but Democrats can exclude Republicans, natives can exclude foreigners, and the blacks, where they are in a majority, as in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, might exclude the whites. Such a doctrine is absurd. The only "qualifications" justifiable under the Constitution are those of age, sex, property holding, &c., that apply to the whole people of a State without distinction of color, race, &c.

The clause of the constitution which obliges the General Government "to guarantee to each State a republican form of government," requires that it shall give representation and the suffrage, which are the essence of a republican form of government, to all the people. On this point Mr. Brown says:

[illegible]

After referring to the argument familiar to all our readers, that as negroes must be counted in the representation they should also vote, or else the whites by voting for them, acquire a dangerous monopoly of power, one vote in South Carolina being worth three in Illinois, he says:

[illegible]

Mr. Brown refers to the President in concluding, as follows:

[illegible]

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Answers to Letters—Gang Ploughs and Sulky Cultivators—Dwarf Pears in Orchard—Birds and Chess—Half Dwarf Apple Trees for Orchard—Autumn Planting of Strawberries—New Potatoes—Cedar Fence Posts.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 27, 1865.

We shall endeavor to keep our table clear of letters, but to do this, we must ask that all inquiries be to the point and written only on one side of the paper. These answers are to be returned per mail. A stamped directed envelope should be enclosed. All others go into the waste basket.

HARRISBURG, Cumberland Co., Ill., Sept. 18, 1865.

MR. RURAL, Champaign, Ill.:

SIR:—I understand you to be a great friend to the farmer and the soldier, so I ask your advice. I have spent three years in the army, but the war being over, I have [illegible] I have 160 acres of good, smooth land [illegible] Would you advise me to get a gang plough and a sulky cultivator? If both, or either, you will please let me know whose patents you think are the best, and oblige [illegible] L. S.

GANG PLOUGHS.

Gang ploughs are not well adapted to small farms with limited capital. To draw them requires four good horses or other teams and an expert driver, whereas two horses can be handled by a boy or ordinary hand. We have yet to see their economy even on large farms. At the State Fair the display of these ploughs was large and attracted no small attention, and it would appear they are all the rage just now. Mr. S. can doubtless do better with his small capital.

SULKY CULTIVATORS.

This is an implement next in importance to the plough, and of course you cannot do without one. But which is the best? Ah! that is just what we would like to know. The fact is the question don't stay answered. At the State Fair for 1863 the "Stafford" was called the best, in 1864 the Furst & Bradley patent, and this year the "Hawkeye," made by Deere at Moline. Who will be first next year is one of the unsettled questions. We have a Stafford and Hawkeye. Some of our neighbors have the Furst & Bradley, and are pleased with it. The fact is, there are a large number of very excellent sulky cultivators, yet they all differ in some respects, but no matter. Like the best reapers and mowers, and yet no ten men will agree which is the best. We have used one Sulky cultivator three years, and it has only been to the shop to have the teeth sharpened, but it has never been left out in the weather to rust and rot, and for aught we can see, will last twenty years longer. The Hawkeye has not been in use so long, but is strong and durable. Some of our neighbors' three year old sulky cultivators are giving out, and will have to be replaced with new ones next year.

When you buy the cultivator, Mr. S., see that you get lumber at the same time to make a good dry housing for it, and do not allow it to stand out in the sun by day, nor the dews and wind by night. You will then be able to have the share bright and in scouring condition; else, you will have a first-class cultivator without much regard to the patentees.

FALL PLOUGHING.

We would commend fall ploughing to our soldier friend. This will forward the spring work and improve the crop.

All stubble land is the better for fall ploughing, to have the surface stirred with the "Stafford," or other five tooth cultivator, for seeding or planting in the spring. The practice of fall plowing is rapidly working South, and will soon be the rule instead of the exception.

DWARF PEAR ORCHARD.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Sept. 20, 1865.

MR. RURAL: I am about planting a pear orchard. Shall I set dwarf or standard trees? B. L. N.

We have yet to see a paying orchard of dwarf pears. In gardens and yards, where high culture is attainable, dwarf trees often do well. We have a clump of ninety trees that have made good returns, but for the orchard we would rely upon standards. One of the best orchards of dwarf pears in the State is near Centralia, but it is in the hands of an industrious and skillful man. He may make it pay; at the same time, there is no doubt that had standard trees been planted they would paid much better.

BIRDS AND CHESS.

CHATHAM, Sept. 20th.

MR. RURAL:—You say that when birds eat the seed of the red cedar, that the gum or resin is dissolved in their crops, and that the seeds readily germinate. Now this suggests to me that chess or cheat, which has a hard skin, nearly indigestible, may be acted upon in the same way, and be scattered over our grain fields by the flocks of wild pigeons in their semi-annual migrations. This will account for the wonderful transformation of wheat to chess. W. H.

And yet this does not fully cover the case, for when the wheat has a full stand little chess is seen, while, on the other hand, when winter killed the chess is abundant.

Chess will not grow in the shade of other plants, however. When scattered by birds over a field of well grown wheat it does not thrive to damage the crop, but in open spaces where the wheat is killed, the plants spread out and make a most vigorous growth, especially in the more moist part of the field. Chess likes moisture, and does indifferently on very dry soil.

Great pains should be taken to have seed wheat clean of chess, for the birds may bring in enough for all practical purposes.

HALF DWARF APPLES.

ONARGA, Iroquois Co., Sept. 18.

Mr. Rural:

The farmers in this part of the State are purchasing largely of apple trees called Half Dwarf. They are new to me. Can you tell me [illegible] and of what [illegible] as an orchard? S. F.

We suppose these must be the dwarf apple on either the Paradise or Doucian stock, probably the latter as it is the strongest grower. Either of them are worthless for orchard trees. Every year the tree peddler has a new dodge and so long as farmers and tree planters run after new things and swallow the plausible yarn of these men, so long will this thing be repeated. Last year we had peach on plum stocks, now *half dwarf apples*, doubtless because it is well known that the dwarf apple on the prairie is a failure. A friend suggests that this half dwarf is the large stock of dwarf apple trees left on the hands of certain nurserymen on the explosion of the dwarf apple humbug, and are being worked off under a new name.

When farmers begin to apply common sense to orchard planting we shall have plenty of fruit. Let them plant well-known, hardy, productive sorts, and leave experiments to the tree peddlers, and they will save both time and money.

The list of humbugs that within the past twenty years has enriched this class of swindlers at the expense of honest but ignorant farmers, is a long one. Look at the list of dead and discarded trees and plants, grass seeds, potatoes and wine plants, to say nothing of patent churns, washing machines, harrows and worthless machines without end, enough to sink any other branch of business. Had half of this money been paid to the school-master, we would now see better barns and out-buildings. It is time that farmers put a stop to this sort of pirating on their industry. They have too literally followed the injunction, "try all things, and hold fast that which is good." We hold that one patent churn in a neighborhood is enough to make trial of at a time, and not every man, spending his time and money to prove that it is worthless.

Our State and County Fairs are in some measure to blame for these things. They at least should interpose some bar to this wholesale swindling.

PLANTING STRAWBERRIES.

PAYTON, Ill., Sept. 13, 1865.

Mr. Rural:

Friend: Send me one thousand plants, best sorts, strawberries, C. O. D., per express. D. S.

Well, suppose we should do so, would you grow any more strawberries in consequence thereof? We think not. Strawberry plants set at this season of the year are of little value, for most if not all of them will die.

[illegible] winter frosts. The spring is the proper time [illegible] the present season, but it will not do to set so late as this time, and we therefore decline to send them, unless we are advised that Mr. S. has not only the money to throw away but his lands to go with it. Prepare your grounds, Mr. S., and be ready to set early in the spring, and you will have a fine show of fruit the first season.

NEW POTATOES.

The new potatoes sent by John S. M—— are chance seedlings. The "Buckeye" is the Early York, one of, if not the most valuable of our early potatoes. The "Mountain Sprout" is the early Mercer, of some value, as an early potato. We have grown both of them for several years. They may be worth to the man who proposes to sell them at the small price of two dollars a bushel for seed, but if he will go to any of the large markets he can get them by the wagon load at the usual market prices. With us neither of them are affected by the rot.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS.

Fence posts are quoted at 15@20 cents each. This is on account of size. A post five inches at the top and eight feet long is the usual size, and is sold at about twenty dollars a hundred posts, six inch posts cost twenty-five to thirty cents. In freight a hundred posts are charged as a thousand feet of pine lumber. A more definite mode of quoting fence posts would be better understood. RURAL.

THE ARTESIAN WELL.

History of its Bore—Present Flow—Putting Down a new Well—Water for the Million.

What the Proprietors Expect to Do—Improvements in Perspective.

Decidedly the greatest artificial curiosity in or near Chicago is the great Artesian Well at the corner of Chicago and Western avenues, three and a half miles from the Court House, or business centre of the city, in a northwesterly direction. It is a well of four inches in diameter which from a depth of 711 feet spouts forth, as is claimed, half a million gallons of the purest water every twenty-four hours, and this great gush of the aqueous fluid has continued for ten months without perceptible cessation or diminution.

[illegible] the West Side Horse Railway runs on Lake street approach within half a mile of the well, and it is the intention of the company to extend their track, if the quantity of water is found sufficient [illegible] The new well has now reached a depth of 618 feet, and it is hoped to strike water within three weeks, as the progress per day now averages about four to five feet.

Our readers know that some persons began boring for oil in December, 1864, under spiritual directions, a trance-medium having assured them that rich deposits of petroleum would be found at a certain depth under the limestone strata in the western vicinity of the city, when the unconquerable and limestone itself exhibited strong "surface indications" of petroleum. It required no "spirits" to create the belief in the minds of many persons that oil might exist in that vicinity at some depth.

As we remarked, the boring for oil began in December, 1864. [illegible] the depth of 65 feet, the drill [illegible] operations were abandoned, and the work laid to be [illegible] February, 1865, until November, 1864, when the water was struck at a depth of 711 feet. [illegible] bottom of the rock, was broken through into the subterranean lake or stream, the water gushed up with great force, carrying up large pieces of stone, and the run a powerful stream ever since. The first thirty-five feet is through limestone saturated with petroleum. [illegible] of what we call here Joliet marble, one hundred feet in thickness. It crops out at Athens and Joliet, and furnishes our favorite building stone. Below this marble is a stratum of conglomerate of sand and flint of 132 feet in thickness. Beneath this is a layer of blue clay or unformed rock of 136 feet thick. The drill then penetrated the upper surface of the Galena limestone, at a depth of 407 feet. At 500 feet the first regular band of sandstone was entered, which is 71 feet thick. Below this another band of limestone containing flint and sulphurets of iron was struck. At this point considerable gas escaped from the well, so much as to carry up the chippings of the drill, which were washed away and the borers had nothing by which to determine anything further in relation to the geological formation. The drill continued to go down until at the depth of 711 feet the "head of the waters" was reached, [illegible] burst forth on the 18th of November, 1864—ten months ago. It is claimed that one-fifteenth ounce of water [illegible] substance is water, and not oil.

OTHER WELLS.

The Superintendent is not able to ascertain the depth of the cavity, nor the strength of the stream [illegible] The first Artesian well is perhaps in the world. There is no well known which discharges so large a quantity of cold, pure, palatable water. The Paris Artesian, near Paris, has a much larger bore, and throws up more water, but it is not so pure. It is from a depth of 1,800 feet, and can only be used to supply the fountains in public parks and for irrigation. The Belcher well at St. Louis, is 2,200 feet deep, and discharges about one-fourth as much water as the Chicago Artesian well. The water of the [illegible] is impregnated with mineral substances, and has an offensive odor, so as to be useless for domestic purposes. Two wells at Charleston are 1,250 feet deep. In Iroquois and Kankakee counties, Illinois, are a large number of small Artesian wells of 50 to 100 feet in depth used for supplying cattle on farms. There are several large wells in Ohio, some of which are very deep, but for the years we know little of the quality of their water. The Columbus, Ohio well has been abandoned, after having been sunk to the depth of 2,775 feet [illegible] and no Artesian well ever struck gives promise to quantity and quality equal to the one in this city.

THE NEW WELL.

The water escaping from the Chicago well, as our readers have been previously informed, is carried up twenty-five feet above the surface in a tube, and out of the top of the pipe the water flows into a flume or trough and is conveyed to the top of an overshot wheel, twenty feet in diameter, which is used as power to drive the drills and machinery for boring [illegible] or seven horse; but the wheel, with the immense weight of the water, [illegible] and carrying the wheel up to the level of the flume that receives the water—thus increasing the power of that of double its present force.

The new well is commenced, but a few feet—only five inches in diameter. It has been sunk down to 618 feet in depth, and seventy feet will be 97 feet of reaching the level of the water [illegible] When the water is reached, it is the intention of the proprietors [illegible] and the water from the new well the power will be supplied to ream out or widen the old well [illegible]

[illegible]

This is the estimate of the proprietors, but they think it much too high, and that 100 gallons per minute, or 144,000 per day, would be nearer the amount. Canal [illegible] which the Artesian well will discharge 1,500 gallons per minute, or four millions per day, which we should suppose could be used as [illegible] shot wheel, at least 150 to 175 horse power.

[illegible]

SUPPLYING THE CITY.

Some of our citizens think that work on the tunnel ought to be suspended until it is demonstrated whether the Artesian wells can supply the city; but this would not be wise for several reasons. The Tunnel once completed will be a sure resource for centuries to come, while the Artesian supply might give out or be tapped by speculators until its quantity became inadequate, and to buy them off to shut their wells might require considerable bonus [illegible] Again, the city can make a much better bargain with the Artesian proprietors if able to supply itself with good pure water at moderate expense, then if reduced to the alternative of consuming the present unsavory stuff or paying for the Artesian liquid what its owners might demand. It is well for the city to have an extra string to its bow.

It is the proposed wish and object of Messrs. Shufeldt and Croskey to supply the people of Chicago with an abundance of [illegible] water—as "pure as crystal and clear as diamonds"—at half the cost or less than by the present method. They propose to carry up in one tube, fifteen inches in diameter, to a height of seventy or eighty feet, and as the surface of the ground is thirty-one feet above the level of the lake, this would afford a head or pressure of 100 feet above all the business portions of the city.

SANITARY.

It is claimed that when this water is once in common use that erysipelas, boils and eruptive diseases will disappear, and that one of our western cities, low typhoid fever, will be abated in Chicago"—all of which remains to be proven.

ICE—CHEAP AND PURE.

In addition to the sanitary and culinary advantages from a cheap, perennial river, with an outward flow from the bowels of mother earth, to the citizens of Chicago, the proprietors are contemplating other advantages to be derived therefrom. They have purchased and enclosed with a substantial fence, forty acres of ground. Within this space they are creating a pond, a reservoir of thirty acres, for making ice. Contracts are let, and the work commenced to erect ice-houses for the storage of the pond, of the capacity of fifty to sixty thousand tons, and this quantity of ice will be cut and stored this winter. It will be the purest ice to be found anywhere in the world. It is proposed to supply this ice to purchasers, on the ground, at $1.25 per ton. The Galena and Northwestern tracks pass within a hundred rods of the proposed pond, and will put in side-tracks for the conveyance of the ice crop to the heart of the city.

This reservoir it is proposed to convert into a pleasure lake in summer for row boats, and a grand skating park in winter for the "cool class" to chase the moonbeams with flying feet.

MANUFACTURING, ETC.

It is also the intention of the proprietors to utilize the superior [illegible] flow in other ways. An [illegible] mill is in contemplation. The water, from its great purity, is admirably adapted to this purpose. Cotton and woollen factories are also embraced within the plans [illegible] A small structure [illegible] A woollen factory will naturally follow this [illegible]

A small park is being laid out in front of the well, with a handsome ornamental drive, [illegible] shade trees will be planted in it [illegible] In the rear or in the east of the wells, is being constructed baths and bathing houses, and a little lake for swimming purposes. In short it is the intention of the owners to exhibit free public spirit in the distribution of this great gift, and to dispense its use to every one with a liberal hand.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Mary Kraus, the keeper of a lewd house on Clark street, was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday forenoon, and required to give bail in the sum of $300 for her appearance at the next term of the Recorder's Court. Seven female inmates of the same den were fined $5 and costs each.

NEW [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge Gary.—William [illegible]

[illegible]

George Cuyler vs. Henry Barnes. [illegible]

[illegible]

Christopher Hegwein against Charles Hegwein. [illegible]

[illegible]

A similar petition was filed by John Weber to obtain the release of his son John C. Weber from [illegible]

[illegible]

The case of William M. Elder and Isaac S. McCoy against Henry [illegible] was by a change of venue brought from the Recorder's Court into this Court.

[illegible]

A change of venue from the same Court was also taken in the case of Sven K. Hollingford against [illegible]

In the suit of Edward Lichenbein against Theodore Lichenbein, the defendant confessed judgment [illegible]

William B. Haste brought a suit in ejectment against Chas. S. Youngs and others, to recover [illegible]

A suit was commenced by Tertius W. Wadsworth against [illegible]

A suit in assumpsit was commenced by John O'[illegible] against A. J. [illegible]

Catherine Byrne nee Kennedy, filed a bill praying for a divorce against James Byrne, her husband [illegible]

During the years of 1862 and 1863 she charges he committed adultery with a woman named Ellen Jane Allen, who called herself his wife, and also [illegible]

[illegible]

The writ was granted.

CIRCUIT COURT—Judge E. S. Williams.—A suit in assumpsit in which damages are claimed at $2,500, was commenced by John W. Chickering, Esq. [illegible] of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Illinois. [illegible]

ACCOUNT SUED UPON.

Right Reverend Henry J. Whitehouse, Bishop of P. E. Diocese of Illinois, to John W. Chickering, Dr.

1865.

May 21.—Upon his retainer and for services as Solicitor and Attorney [illegible] Rev. E. W. Hager [illegible] Joliet, in said diocese [illegible] 1863.

[illegible]

Total amount......$2,500

Patrick Ward vs. Mary Ward [illegible]

[illegible]

A bill applying for a divorce was filed by Martha V. Russell against her husband, Sherman W. Russell. [illegible]

A suit in assumpsit, in which damages are laid at $500, was commenced by Nicholas Lauer against Nicholas Young to recover damages laid at $500. [illegible]

Rosa A. Brand filed a bill applying for a divorce from her husband, August alias Augustus Brand. Complainant alleges that she was married to the defendant at Toledo, Ohio, December 16th, 1861, and on the 5th of July of the present year came to Chicago. Her husband came to this city about the same time, but on account of his cruelty to her she lived separately from him. She further charges that on the 2d of the present month the defendant, pursuant to an indictment of the Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court, was arraigned in that Court upon the charge of grand larceny, and being found guilty, was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the State Penitentiary. Wherefore she prays for a dissolution of the marital tie.

Charles R. Fargo and others brought suit against Owen King and others, to recover damages laid at $200 upon a promissory note for $109.19, bearing interest at 10 per cent., dated March 8, 1865, and payable thirty days after date.

An action of trespass on the case on promises was commenced by Hervey A. Hemeyer, Lewis J. [illegible] and Josiah W. Preston, surviving partners of the firm of Spraance, Preston & Co. against James W. Haworth and Samuel W. Johns, to recover damages laid at $10,000. The precipe only was filed.

The RECORDER'S COURT and COUNTY COURT are in session, but no business of importance was transacted yesterday.

American State Capitals.

A Canada correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following unflattering but not incorrect description of our legislative capitals:

"For two generations it has been the practice throughout the United States, with the exception of Massachusetts and Virginia, to remove the seats of Legislature from the great cities to small towns situated as nearly as possible in the centre of the Commonwealth. The reasons alleged were—first, the facility of access, supposed to lie in the equidistance of the Parliamentary centre from all points of the State; and, second, the freedom from mob influence and intimidation, to be found in the rural districts, and which could not be expected amid the rowdy and excitable population of large manufacturing and commercial cities. For a system of government which rests upon the suffrages of a whole people, in which the mob (to use the word in no offensive sense) form so large a portion of the constituency, the plea of such a necessity is somewhat damaging. No one ever heard that the Parliament of Great Britain was not as safe in Westminster as it would have been in Kenilworth; but the people of the large States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, mistrusted the crowd too much, though they always boast of its educated intelligence, to consent that populous and wealthy New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, should be the seats of the Legislature. The consequence is, that the capitals of these and most other States of the Union are but inconsiderable places, deriving a fictitious importance from the presence once a year of the local Legislature; but striving in vain to expand into the size or the dignity of cities. Washington itself, selected for the same reasons as the capital of the Union has little of the appearance, and none of the amenities, of a veritable metropolis. It is a place of immense promise and small performance. Its design upon the topographical chart is magnificent. Its actual condition is petty and disappointing—a mixture of imposing public edifices, separated from each other by long intervals of brick or built streets, in which the pig-sty, the cabbage garden and the wooden shanty alternate with the brick house and the marble mansion. Unpaved and unfinished, dirty and disagreeable, swarming with beer-shops, groggeries, gambling-dens and brothels, Washington can give no other excuse for its existence than the meeting of a Congress which would have been much better housed at New York.

[illegible]

Chicago is a curious city—great in its boasts, [illegible] than any other city in the Union. [illegible]

[illegible]

Land and labor are dear, it is true; but rents are high in proportion. [illegible] No better investment now offers than that in building, and every indication points toward a continuous growing in our city, which will take up all that is offered, and every provision that can be made for tenants. [illegible] Self-help is, however, the best kind of help, and we would commend to the homeless the propriety of building their own.

Suicide on the Cars—A Strange and Unnatural Act—The Identity of the Man Discovered.

[From the St. Catharines, C. W., Journal, 21st.]

In yesterday's issue we announced that on the arrival of the express train from Detroit in the morning at Clifton, it was discovered that one of the passengers in the sleeping car had committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Immediately on discovery of the body, Dr. Lemon, coroner, was notified, and at once proceeded to hold an inquest, but nothing could be ascertained as to the unfortunate man's residence, his name, or the motive for taking his life. Mr. Prince, the conductor, deposed that on going through the train, after leaving London station, he had a conversation with the deceased and noted that he seemed to be laboring under some severe mental excitement. Witness thought the car for some time after securing and paying for his sleeping-berth. At what hour of the night, or on what particular part of the line, the fatal deed was committed, no one could tell, for, strange to say, although the berths were all occupied, not one of the occupants of the car heard or noticed the report of the pistol. The man had placed the muzzle of the pistol [illegible] through the brain and out of the left eye; the hand remained extended, with the pistol in it, in the same position as when the shot was fired, thus showing that death had been almost instantaneous. Lying on the berth beside the deceased was a bottle with some liquor in it. The man was of respectable appearance, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, and had on his person $132 in greenbacks, a letter apparently from a friend, and a few other effects, but nothing to give a clue to his name or residence. His ticket was a through one from Detroit to Boston. The inquest was adjourned until to-day, in order to send for his baggage, which had been sent on by the train.

[From the Freeport (Ill.) Northwest, 27th.]

We have learned there is little if any doubt that the person above alluded to was J. L. Harvey, Esq., who was lately married to the daughter of H. W. Griswold, Esq., formerly of this city. Report also says that he has for some time past been subject to attacks of mental derangement, but for the truth of this we could not say. It is a sad blow to the youthful wife, and she will require the sympathies of her many friends in this city.

A Serious Mistake.

Last Saturday afternoon, Robert W. Hemenway, of Vermont, chief engineer of the American Central Railway, who is now stopping with Col. Sweet, in Galva, feeling somewhat unwell, went, in company with Dr. J. J. Arnold, to the drug store of J. C. Emery to procure some extract of dandelion. A jar was set upon the counter which was supposed to contain the desired article. On tasting of it the doctor remarked that it was not good, and he guessed it had been burnt in its preparation. A small quantity was then put up for Mr. Hemenway, and the gentleman left. The doctor soon began to experience some peculiar sensations, and after a little concluded he must have partaken of something poisonous. He immediately returned to the drug store, and the discovery was made that the jar contained extract of belladonna instead of extract of dandelion. The Doctor speedily visited Col. Sweet's residence, and found that Mr. Hemenway had already taken a dose of the deadly poison. The Doctor was continually becoming worse, and active measures were immediately begun to counteract the dangerous effects of the poison upon both gentlemen. Antidotes were freely administered, and after something of a serious time for a few hours, both gentlemen were placed beyond danger. It is quite fortunate that Dr. Arnold had tasted of the belladona, or else its peculiar effects upon Mr. Hemenway might have been attributed to some other cause until too late to save his life.—*Galva (Ill.) Union, 21st.*

Bridging Detroit River—A Ferry Boat to Transport a Train of Cars.

[From the Detroit Free Press, 26th.]

The Great Western Railway have under construction a ferry-boat of sufficient dimensions to transport a train of cars. This ferry-boat is one of the greatest achievements of modern enterprise, and is in itself a wonder. Nothing like it has ever been seen on the Western waters. It will be the "Great Eastern" of the lakes. It is already well under way, at Jenkin's ship-yard, near Windsor, and a brief description may not be uninteresting. The vessel is being built entirely of wrought iron, and the weight of the hull alone, exclusive of the boilers and machinery, will exceed five hundred tons. The length of keel is 230 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet. There will be a rudder at each end, to prevent the necessity of turning in the river. The rudders themselves are ponderous pieces of workmanship, of solid iron, weighing not less than five tons each, and are to be so fitted that by the action of a very simple and easily worked piece of machinery, the one can be thoroughly secure, while the other is in use. There will be eight water-tight compartments or bulkheads. Besides the iron keelsons, the boat will be further strengthened by immense wrought iron stanchions, or pillars, at intervals along its whole length. There will be a double track laid down on the deck, to accommodate fourteen freight cars. The boat is especially adapted for overcoming the difficulties of winter navigation here, and it is fully expected, from the peculiarity of her construction, and the immense strength of her bows and steering apparatus, that she will be able to make her regular trips irrespective of weather. [illegible] built in Glasgow, Scotland, by Messrs. Barclay & Curle, ship-builders, according to plans and specifications furnished by the Great Western Railway Company. It was then taken apart and transported thither, and is being reconstructed under the superintendence of Mr. Neil Currie, of Toronto. Before being taken apart, the several thousand pieces which compose the hull were marked and numbered, so as to be again fitted into their proper places. Most of the iron is now delivered at the ship-yard, and the work of putting it together is going rapidly forward. The boat is designed to be ready for use next summer.

An Interesting Fact of History.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

During the revolution of 1776, when Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, he was authorized and requested by the House of Burgesses, to constitute and appoint a committee of safety, composed of the most reliable and noteworthy citizens, to direct the people and propose all measures which they, in their wisdom, might consider conducive to their interest and the defence of their rights and liberties. The committee was composed of the following worthies: Peyton Randolph, George Mason, Ludwell Lee, Joseph Cabell, George Mercer, Edmund Pendleton. It is a remarkable coincidence that each one of these eminent men, with the single exception of George Mason, who was the ancestor of James M. Mason, the Confederate Commissioner to London, as Patrick Henry was of the Confederate Senator, from Tennessee, was the progenitor of a general in the Confederate service.

The late Confederate Secretary of War, afterwards a Brig. General in the Confederate army, was a descendant of Peyton Randolph, as Gen. Robt. E. Lee was of Ludwell Lee. Brig. Gen. Cabell, who was captured with Marmaduke by Gen. Pleasanton in Missouri during the late war, was the grandson of Joseph Cabell. Chief Justice Pendleton was the progenitor of Major Gen. and Rev. Pendleton the highest officer in the artillery of the Confederate army, and Brig. Gen. Mercer, who was for some time commander of the forces at Savannah, was a descendant of Mercer, of the Vigilance Committee. His distinguished relative, the Gen. Mercer who was killed at the battle of Princeton in the old revolution, was a druggist, who kept a store in Fredericksburg, Virginia. His old residence on the Rappahannock was riddled and torn to pieces by the balls of Burnside's batteries, on the 13th of December, 1862.

[illegible] Reported.

[illegible]

DEATH OF THE FIRST WHITE MALE CHILD BORN IN LEXINGTON, KY.—Major Charles Eastin, who was the first white male child born in Lexington, Ky., died at the residence of his son, Capt. J. M. Eastin, in this city, last Friday afternoon last, verging closely on 90 years of age. He married in Shelbyville, Ky., in 1803, and from there emigrated to Indiana while it was yet a Territory, and settled in Madison. He volunteered in the war of 1812 and '14 under Col. Dunn, of Indiana, and was in Gen. Harrison's campaign in the Northwest. After the war was over he was elected a militia Major, a title he bore ever after. Maj. Eastin emigrated from Indiana to this State in the spring of 1830 and settled about eight miles west of this city. What is now Coles county was then Clark. Coles was formed by the Legislature the fall or winter succeeding the spring that Maj. Eastin settled here. He was therefore a citizen of the county before it had received its present name. Maj. Eastin has been partially blind for some six or seven years past. His aged wife and five children, out of thirteen, three daughters and two sons, survive him.—*Charleston (Ill.) Courier, 21st.*

Personal.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 26.—Maj. Gen. S. W. Slocum arrived this morning, on the 4 o'clock train from the West.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Accommodat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodstock Accom	[illegible]	[illegible]
GALENA DIVISION.		
Fulton and Cedar Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport and Dunleith	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport and Dunleith	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford and Fox River	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dixon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geneva and Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Mail and Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit and N. Y. Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE TRAINS.		
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evening Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express via Adrian	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Exp's, via Adrian	[illegible]	[illegible]
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Acc'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	8:00 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Mendota Accommodation	4:30 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Express Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukegan Accommodat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

General Notices.

ON AND AFTER THE SECOND day of October next, [illegible]

CHARLES H. WALKER, Supt. the Chicago City Railway Company. GEORGE [illegible], Supt. the Chicago West Div. Railway Co. H. V. BRISTOL, Supt. the North Chicago City Railway Co.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS NO connection with the firm of FORSYTH & BROWN, and all correspondence will be addressed to Mr. Geo. T. Brown. ROBT. FORSYTH.

City Notices.

PROPOSALS FOR PLANKING BENTON PLACE. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, Sept. [illegible], 1865.

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR GRAVELING NORTH CLARK STREET. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, [illegible]

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

PROPOSAL FOR WEST POLK STREET SEWER. OFFICE OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, Sept. [illegible], 1865.

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR PAVING STREETS AND PLANKING ALLEYS. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, September [illegible], 1865.

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, [illegible]

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, [illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED FOR A [illegible]

[illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Comptroller.

Government Sales.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF Steamboats, Wharf-Boats, Barges and other Property.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., [illegible]

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER [illegible]

[illegible]

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCTOBER [illegible]

[illegible]

By order of the Quartermaster General. LEWIS B. PARSONS, Brigadier General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND R. R. IRON.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, [illegible]

Will be sold at CITY POINT, VA., on WEDNESDAY, October 11, [illegible]

AT PORTSMOUTH, VA., on FRIDAY, October 13, [illegible]

AT NORFOLK, VA., [illegible]

AT ALEXANDRIA, VA., on TUESDAY, October 17, [illegible]

[illegible] H. L. ROBINSON, [illegible]

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES. QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., Aug. [illegible], 1865.

[illegible]

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, [illegible] 1,000 Mules.

[illegible] JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brig. Gen., In charge First Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES, UPWARDS OF [illegible] TO BE SOLD IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, LOUISVILLE, Ky., [illegible]

At BOWLING GREEN, Ky., commencing on WEDNESDAY, [illegible]

At PADUCAH, Ky., commencing on FRIDAY, September [illegible]

At LEBANON, Ky., commencing on WEDNESDAY [illegible]

At LEXINGTON, Ky., commencing on FRIDAY, October [illegible]

At COVINGTON, Ky., commencing on MONDAY, October [illegible]

At CAMP NELSON, Ky., commencing on THURSDAY [illegible]

[illegible] HENRY HOWLAND, Col. and Chief Q. M., Dep't of Ky.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 12th, 1865.

The undersigned will sell at Public Auction on the premises of

CAMP DOUGLAS,

On FRIDAY, October 6th, 1865, the following described property belonging to the Subsistence Department, viz:

1 BAKEHOUSE, [illegible]
1 BREAD ROOM, [illegible]
1 WOOD ROOM, [illegible]
1 OFFICE, [illegible]
2 BAKE OVENS, complete.
8 KNEADING TROUGHS.
2 LARGE BREAD CUPBOARDS.
1 LARGE AND LONG TABLE.
3 SMALL TABLES.
6 WATER TUBS.
[illegible] BREAD PANS.
[illegible]
[illegible] WOOD SAW.
[illegible] OIL CAN.
[illegible]

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms—Cash. Property to be removed within ten days from day of sale. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Colonel and C. S.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, [illegible]

[illegible] H. L. ROBINSON, Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

Real Estate.

GREAT SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

La Crescent, Sept. 1, 1865.

[illegible] THOMAS MCROBERTS, Trustee.

FINE AND VALUABLE FERRY BOAT

[illegible] THOMAS MCROBERTS.

Steamships.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. [illegible]

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

Stomach Bitters!

[illegible]

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

[illegible]

CONCLUSIVE PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

READ THE WITNESSES.

[illegible]

READ REV. W. B. [illegible] LETTER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May [illegible]

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH.

[illegible]

READ REV. MR. GRIGGS' LETTER.

NEW YORK, Nov. [illegible]

Mrs. Griggs has used Hostetter's Bitters for several [illegible]

JOHN GRIGGS, [illegible] street.

READ E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER.

PROSPECT COTTAGE, GEORGETOWN, D. C., April [illegible]

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH:

GENTLEMEN:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. [illegible]

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours, E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

READ SAMUEL BYERS' LETTER.

NEW CONVALESCENT CAMP, NEAR ALEXANDRIA, VA., May 28th, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH:

[illegible]

Yours, very respectfully, SAMUEL BYERS, Hosp. Steward.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn.

AVOID COUNTERFEITS.

[illegible]

CAUTION.

THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSEMENT.

[illegible]

Prepared and sold by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sold by Druggists in all the cities and towns of North and South America, and the West Indies.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED [illegible]

[illegible]

CLEARED [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1865.

THE CITY.

DECEASED.—Mrs. McCormick, [illegible] Cyrus H. McCormick, the well-known reaper manufacturer, died on Wednesday night in Jacksonville, Illinois.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS.—A meeting of the "Veteran Association of 1861 and 1862," will be held at Bryan Hall Saturday evening, Sept. 30, [illegible]

RETURNED.—It appears that the principal booby of the *Evening Journal* has returned to his post, (whatever that may be,) and fancying that there has not been blubbering enough done in his absence, he is now making up for deficiencies.

ENGLISH OPERA.—On account of the unavoidable and consequent inability of Miss Rosa Cook to appear last evening, the English Opera troupe decided not to attempt a performance. The public are notified that tickets issued for last night are good for this evening.

FIRE.—About half-past 10 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the upper story of a frame cottage on Clark, near the corner of Ohio street. The fire department was quickly on the ground and quenched the flames before any great damage was done.

PERSONAL.—Dr. A. E. Small, who has been absent for some time in Europe, has returned and resumed the practice of his profession at No. 151 South Clark street. [illegible] Esq., and R. W. Fuller, Esq., will be gratified to learn that Dr. S. left them in Paris on the 3d inst., somewhat improved in health.

COTTAGE GROVE HOUSE.—This well-known and extensively patronized hotel is under offer to rent, with furniture. It presents a good opportunity to [illegible] with a good prospect of liberal returns. The terms, &c., may be obtained on application to C. F. Loomis & Co., Nos. 146 and 148 Kinzie street, any time during the forenoon.

ODD FELLOWS.—The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of Illinois will meet in Bloomington on the 10th of next month. [illegible]

BEST RECORD—CHICKERING PIANOS.—We are informed that three first premiums have been awarded the Chickering and other pianos exhibited by Smith's Temple of Music, at the Wisconsin State Fair. [illegible]

JUMPY OF MONEY.—A man named James [illegible] was arraigned in the Police Court before Justice Sturtevant yesterday afternoon, to answer to the charge of stealing $450 from Peoria F. Cremer, in a saloon on Clark street. He was held in the sum of $1,500 for trial at the October term of the Recorder's Court.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.—The association of real estate brokers recently formed in this city, have drawn up their Constitution, though the printing of it will be deferred for a few days, to enable those brokers who have not yet signed it to do so. [illegible]

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS.—Four half-grown boys named Andrew Johnson, Luke Harvey, Charles Peterson and Patrick Murray on Wednesday evening, while under the influence of liquor, made an assault upon Isaac Milonlansky, M. Foster, A. Meyer and Robert Nax, in front of No. 57 Kinzie street, knocking them down and kicking them in a brutal manner. They were subsequently arrested, and in the Police Court yesterday forenoon fined $25 and costs each.

PUBLIC OPINION.—The Chicago *Post* has the following in its issue of yesterday: "The late Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James blubbers like a schoolboy, with a knuckle in his eye, that the 'Dear Good Deacon,' ought to lay the rod over the backs of the '*Tribune* Juveniles,' [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO LUMBERMEN.—Among the most useful and popular inventions of the age is the celebrated Lane & Bodley Circular Sawmill and Engine, [illegible]

AN ORNAMENT FOR THE PARLOR.—One of the neatest specimens of piano work we have ever seen, is a piano bearing the name of A. H. Gale & Co., yesterday brought into the store of Julius Bauer & Co., Opera Block. [illegible]

HOME FROM THE WAR.—Among the students at Bryant & Stratton's College [illegible]

BILLIARD MATCH.—A game of billiards was played last evening in Bryan Hall, between Thomas Foley and John W. Coon, carom game, 1,200 points, for $500 a side. [illegible]

THE TEMPLE OF MUSIC.—Very many visitors from the country pay a call of curiosity to the Temple of Music, in McCormick's marble building, on the corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, [illegible]

DALLOO ROBBERY BY THREE WOMEN.—Three women, named Mary Casey, Catharine Ferguson and Mary McDonald, were arraigned in the Police Court [illegible]

THE STATE PENITENTIARY.—From present appearances, either some must cease to the community, a "ticket-of-leave" system be adopted, or else Illinois will have to find another abode than Joliet for her criminals. [illegible]

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—We are so often visited by great ones, that we sometimes, in Chicago, fail to notice the presence of a distinguished man, and he comes and goes unheeded except by the few who have the honor of his personal acquaintance. [illegible]

CITY RAILWAY JUNCTION.—The three companies controlling the different lines of street railway in this city, have not only taken united action in the matter of fares, but will soon be joined in a material sense, [illegible]

PERSONAL.—Gen. Sherman and staff arrived in town yesterday morning, from St. Louis, but left again in the afternoon for Janesville, Wis., where he will to-day deliver an address at the State Agricultural Fair, now being held in that city. [illegible]

RAILWAY POST OFFICES.—The system of distributing letters and making up mails on board the trains, [illegible]

THE WAUKEGAN MURDER.

THE PRISONER WHITE ON TRIAL.

The Crime Admitted—The Defence Insanity—Intoxication—Delirium Tremens—Testimony of the Prisoner's Children and Others.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WAUKEGAN, Lake Co., Sept. 28.

[illegible]

RECESS.

The recess was taken at this point, until 1:30 p. m., when the Court again convened. [illegible]

DR. MOSES EVANS.

Dr. Moses Evans was next introduced. He testified:

I have been a physician and surgeon for twenty-two years, and family physician of the prisoner during twelve years. [illegible]

MRS. MARY LLOYD.

Mrs. Mary Lloyd being sworn, testified in substance as follows:

I reside at Buffalo since the occurrence spoken of; am a daughter of the defendant. [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ORGAN INAUGURATION.—This evening the splendid organ in the Second Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Patterson's,) corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street, having been entirely rebuilt, enlarged and beautified, [illegible]

THE MUSEUM.—Golden [illegible] "All that Glitters is not Gold," [illegible]

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—"Rosedale" [illegible]

[illegible]

The Family Supply Market.

[illegible]

DARING BURGLARY.—On Wednesday night a daring and complete burglary was committed at the store of John Meyer, No. 329 South Clark street. [illegible]

BUFFIANLY ASSAULT.—A young lady residing on Michigan avenue near Twenty-fourth street, whose position requires her presence in the city until a late hour, [illegible]

A SOLDIER DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—On Wednesday evening a soldier named James Gibson, from Fort Wayne, Ind., while walking along North Clark street, was accosted by a stranger, [illegible]

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—Charley O'Brien, a fine intelligent looking lad, twelve years of age, pleaded guilty in the Police Court yesterday forenoon to the theft of two coats, two pairs of pants and two pairs of boots, from John Carroll, who resides at the foot of Erie street, in the North Division. He was turned over to the care of Reform School Commissioner Williams.

[illegible] Woman's Home—an institution designed to afford a home to that oppressed class of the community, the sewing girls—are already in the field, and will in a day or so call upon our citizens for subscriptions. [illegible]

HOUSE-CLEANING.—The gentlemen of the Custom House are busily engaged in house-cleaning. Painters and white-washers are hard at work all over the building in touching up the blackened walls, [illegible]

Police Commissioner.

To A. D. TITSWORTH, Esq., SIR:

The undersigned, citizens of South Chicago, recognizing the responsibility of the office of Police Commissioner, and knowing your competency for the position, respectfully solicit you to become a candidate for said office for South Chicago, at the coming election:

M. S. Wilson,	Jno. V. Farwell & Co.,
Bassett & Hammon,	Bowen Brothers,
Jaime T Small,	Jno. Irving Pearce,
J. M. Botsford,	Bennett, Pieters & Co.,
J. W. Hooker,	Ladd, Williams & Young,
N. A. Jones,	T. S. Kirk & Co.,
H. Somers,	Jones & Laughlin,
F. P. Spencer,	R. P. Hentchman,
Wm. G. Hibbard,	E. V. Robbins,
L. G. Tuttle,	H. Botsford,
Fargo, Bill & Co.,	F. B. Sherwood,
Wm. L. Pearce,	James H. Dole,
Hinsdale, Sibley & Endi-Hubbard & Hunt,	
	Norton & Co.,
E. R. Bruce,	J. K. Pollard.
J. C. Nymon,	

LOCAL MATTERS.

Thirty Dollars Reward if the Indian herb doctor fails to describe and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or illness without receiving any information from them. No charge for information or advice. Office 88 Monroe street.

Diseases of the Heart, Throat and Lungs.—Dr. James Hunter, of the firm of Drs. R. & J. Hunter, New York, may be consulted personally at their office, No. 83 South Clark street, Chicago, on all diseases of the Heart, Throat and Lungs, to which branch of the profession his practice has for years been exclusively confined. [illegible]

Those who suffer from Liver Complaints may rely upon the *Red Jacket Bitters*, [illegible]

Hotel for Sale in Springfield, Illinois. We wish to notify our readers that Messrs. Hall & Hughes, of Springfield, Illinois, offer for sale the "Manning House," in that city, [illegible]

The hair dressers of Chicago respectfully announce to the public that they will close their places of business at 8 o'clock p. m. (except Saturdays) on and after Monday, October 2, 1865.

The Illinois School of Trade.—The evening session at the Business College opens as usual the first Monday in October, [illegible]

The Reason why Hudson's Unrivaled Tooth Paste is a sure remedy for decaying teeth, [illegible]

Gas Fixtures.—Our Fall stock is now on, and embraces the latest and richest patterns in the market. [illegible] J. WINGRAVE, JR., & Co., No. 94 Randolph street.

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address [illegible] BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Meeting of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home Association—The French Exposition—Donation to the Christian Commission—An Emigrant Train—Court Matters—The Lincoln Monument Convention.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 28.

On yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of this State was held in this city, Gov. Roomer in the chair and Gov. Oglesby participating in the proceedings. [illegible]

FROM DES MOINES.

The Iowa Census—Number of Colored People in the State—Suicide—Arrest for Attempted Murder.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Sept. 28.

By returns of the census just taken, it appears that the entire negro population of this State, men, women and children, is about 3,500. Out of this number, if the elective franchise were extended to the colored people with no other limitations than are applied to the whites, we should have but about 500 colored voters, scattered through the entire State, not enough to balance the traitors and Canada draft skedaddlers of the last four years.

On Monday evening last a man stopped at the Iowa House and entered his name on the register as Wm. H. Shaw, of Peoria, Ill. Not making his appearance the next day, his room was entered in the afternoon, and the stranger found dead in bed, with an empty laudanum bottle on the table.

Jesse and Joseph Faulk, father and son, of Warren county, were arrested on Monday on a charge of assault with intent to kill the wife and mother of the accused.

A New Swindling Dodge.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Some swindler is imposing a new swindling dodge. [illegible]

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN NEW YORK.

Diocesan Convention—The Question of Gowns and Exchange of Pulpits—Plans of Re-construction from Georgia.

[From the New York World, 27th.]

The convention of the Episcopal Church of the diocese, which will commence to-day at St. John's Chapel, Varick street, promises to be one of the most important in the ecclesiastical history of New York. It will take preliminary cognizance of the principal subjects to be discussed at the triennial convention, and its action will doubtless have considerable influence with that body.

UNION WITH THE SOUTHERN CHURCH.

The address to be delivered by Bishop Potter on the occasion has already been prepared. As hitherto, it will form one of the leading features of the session. The few reverend gentlemen who have been privileged to peruse the address in advance of its delivery declare that it heartily endorses the reception of the Southern Church, and recommends the fullest exercise of fraternal love toward the Episcopalians of the late Confederate States. The bishop is said to favor a proposition that the clergy should present the most feasible plan for reuniting the church, North and South, in order to furnish every facility for the settlement of the questions involved, by the triennial body. The address recommends this course.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF GEORGIA.

It may be stated here parenthetically that Bishop Potter recently received a letter from the Bishop of Georgia, who is regarded as the leader of the Southern Church. The letter, which has not been published, favors the appointment of a Southern and Northern committee of churchmen to confer upon some plan of unity to be presented, preparatory to the final action of the triennial convention. As yet, however, there are no indications that this suggestion will be adopted; as the Northern Church generally take the ground that the Southern Church must be treated not as schismatics but as absentees. But the episcopal acts under the Confederate regime, will cause but little controversy.

THE LOW CHURCH CLERGY.

The address, our informant states, also contains a lengthy allusion to the cause which led Bishop Potter to issue his pastoral, which was first printed in the *World*, and it further refers to the answers which it called forth from some of the Low Church divines. It expresses the belief of the Bishop that his action has not only the [illegible] of the clergy of his diocese, but of every other throughout the country. The Bishop's unwillingness to deal harshly with the refractory ministers, and the necessity of discipline on a repetition of the alleged violations of the canon, in regard to non-Episcopal clergymen, also form a part of the address.

A COMPLAINT TO BE MADE AGAINST THE REV. S. H. TYNG, JR.

Some of the leading clergy state that the necessary measures have been taken to prefer a formal complaint against the Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., for allowing a non-Episcopal minister to preach in his church a week since, in alleged defiance of the pastoral. The High Church clergy, in general, declare that the Bishop should ungown Mr. Tyng for the act. The Bishop, however, is known to be hostile to proceeding to any such extremity, but he is propelled by a High Church force, which he is said to be unable to resist.

THE GEORGIAN METHODISTS TO UNITE WITH THE EPISCOPALIANS.

It may be here stated that many of the leading Methodist divines of Georgia have, with the approval of their congregations, made overtures to the Episcopal Church of that State, and some of the clerical officers of the triennial Convention, to unite with the Episcopal Church. Their hostility to Northern Methodism, and its incidental hatred of the South in years past, is said to be the prime motive of the act.

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

The stock market shows hesitation after the strong upward demand of the last few days, apparently owing to a disposition of operators to realize on the advance. There is, however, still a very general activity and prevailing inclination to buy for higher prices.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments are quiet, the prevailing disposition being to sell.

STATE STOCKS.

State securities are firm and in demand. North Carolina is advanced 2; Virginia is are 2¾ higher.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The miscellaneous list continues active and mostly firm, especially coal stocks.

ANOTHER CALL.

The Stock Exchange to-day voted to call the 5-20 Illinois Coupons off, on and after Monday.

SECOND BOARD.

The stock market was heavy at the Second Board, with considerable hammering on the part of the Bears, and after the Board the market stiffened a little and was quite firm.

LAST BOARD.

At the Last Board Michigan Central rose to 118, on rumors of 10 per cent stock dividend in October.

CLOSING PRICES.

[illegible]

MONEY.

Money moderately active, and market easy at 5@6 per cent on call. [illegible]

GOLD.

Gold closed at 143¾@144.

EXCHANGE.

There is very little inquiry for bills on Europe and rates of exchange. [illegible]

RAILROAD MATTERS.

[illegible]

[illegible] St. Louis Market. [illegible] Cincinnati Market. [illegible] Albany Cattle Market. [illegible] Milwaukee Market. [illegible] Vessels Passed Detroit. [illegible] Illinois and Michigan Canal. [illegible] New York Stock and Money Market. [illegible] New York Market. [illegible] Buffalo Market. [illegible] Oswego Market. [illegible] Baltimore Cattle Market. [illegible] Mining Stocks. [illegible] Toledo Market. [illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

In this city, at Cottage Grove, ANNIE W. PELL, [illegible]

Auction Sales.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE. Household Furniture, &c., AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, Sept. 30th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c., AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, Sept. 29th, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of C. H. Scrivens, Esq., 497 WABASH AVENUE. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF a genteel dwelling, AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. AT AUCTION. Will be sold at our Salesroom on FRIDAY, Sept. 29th, at 9½ o'clock, a large and splendid assortment of FURNITURE, FINE CARPETS, &c. [illegible] Housekeeping Goods. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A house [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—By a gentleman [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A small [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A Mod- [illegible]

WANTED—To rent by a small [illegible]

WANTED—To rent—A Barn on [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A Stable [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—House [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A house [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A small [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A good [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—By a lady, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A com- [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—A suite of unfurnished rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—The large brick building, No. 115 Kinzie street, [illegible]

TO RENT—Large Office, or Desk Room, at 186 South Water street. [illegible]

TO RENT—The new three-story marble-front house, 511 Carroll street, [illegible] BAIRD & BRADLEY, Real Estate Office, corner Lake and LaSalle streets.

TO RENT—A Furnished Room, for one or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 10 Third Avenue.

TO RENT—Cottage Grove Hotel, with the furniture. For further information apply to 146 and 148 Kinzie street, from 9 to 11 a. m. C. F. LOOMIS & CO.

TO RENT—Sleeping Rooms in Buildings 38 and 40, LaSalle street. Apply to NUTT & BROOKS, Real Estate Brokers, 35 Clark st.

TO RENT—On the northeast corner of Madison and Peoria streets, a house of nine rooms and summer kitchen. Inquire at 83 Michigan avenue.

TO RENT—With board, a suite of [illegible] W. H. SAMPSON, [illegible] Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—One large unfurnished room, with board, at 113 Michigan Avenue. [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished sleeping apartments at 299 South Halsted street.

TO RENT—Barn—A good-sized barn on the corner of Ohio and North Dearborn streets. [illegible]

TO RENT—House to rent and Furniture for sale. [illegible] Address Drawer 6193.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Choice lands for sale cheap—Two tracts of land [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Farm of 114 1-2 acres, [illegible] WM. CANTRALL.

Lost.

LOST—$5 Reward—A tan-colored pup, [illegible]

LOST—On Thursday, the 28th, a child's Worsted Lan Blanket. [illegible] BOWEN BROTHERS, 19 and 21 Lake street.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison st., between Dearborn and State. [illegible]

Friday Evening, Sept. 29th, benefit of Mr. L. P. BARRETT. Shakespeare's

Merchant Of Venice.

[illegible]

A Morning Call.

[illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. [illegible]

This (Friday) evening, Sept. 29th, the comic drama of

"All That Glitters is not Gold,"

To conclude with the LOAN OF A LOVER.

At the Matinee, Saturday Afternoon, HAMLET, by special request.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Washington-st., between Clark and Dearborn-sts.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The Campbell & Castle ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.

The Opera Troupe Numbering 50 Artists of Acknowledged Ability.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: [illegible]

BENJAMIN L. CHASE, Business Agent. ED. FISHER, Ticket Agent.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE. MR. HACKETT'S ENTERTAINMENT [illegible]

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. [illegible]

D. E. SHAW WILL GIVE HIS first School Party at his Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 29th. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock.

MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, corner of Clark and Monroe streets. [illegible]

ONE—TWO—THREE—SING. MR. DYE will commence the Fall and Winter Terms of his

SINGING SCHOOLS,

In the Lecture Room of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the corner of Clark and Washington streets. [illegible]

General Notices.

Soldier's Discharge FOR SALE.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING, LANDSCAPE AND PHOTOGRAPH PAINTING, given by A. SEDERBERG, Artist. STUDIO, 155 South Clark street.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN. By Inhaling Vitalized Air, At 18 & 19 Lombard Block, just West of P. O., Chicago, Ill.

DRS. ROGERS & HALE Have the Best Remedy [illegible] DRS. ROGERS & HALE.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—A stout active man, [illegible]

WANTED—100 men to work in [illegible]

WANTED—A good pattern [illegible]

WANTED—A thoroughly practical [illegible]

WANTED—A young man to act [illegible]

WANTED—Book-keepers, Travelers, [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced [illegible]

WANTED—Blacksmith—At the corner of Polk and Canal streets.

WANTED—Immediately, Boot [illegible]

WANTED—Four first class Joiners to work on Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c. [illegible]

WANTED—Boy to deliver goods [illegible]

WANTED—A good active office boy. Apply at once to CHASE & FAVOR, 124 South Water st.

WANTED—A good Pattern Maker at FULLER & FORDS, 282 and 284 [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced [illegible]

WANTED—50 good brick layers [illegible] BARNES & WOODS. [illegible]

WANTED—Tinners for tin and sheet iron work, by R. G. VAN SHAACK, Jr., 48 State street.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A Protestant girl to take care of a child and sew. Good city references required. Apply at 148 Lake street, up stairs.

WANTED—A Chambermaid and Dining-room girl, at 63 Michigan avenue.

WANTED—A wet nurse, English or German. Call at 203 West Taylor-st.

WANTED—A Girl to do general housework at 190 North Dearborn street.

WANTED—Two first-class dining room girls and one chamber-maid, [illegible] Apply at Dr. J. HAYES' INSTITUTE, 54 and 56 State-st., up stairs.

WANTED—Several girls for general housework, [illegible] 118 South Clark street, Room 21.

WANTED—A respectable young woman to do general housework in a private family, [illegible]

WANTED—Four or five girls to sew pants. Apply at 40 LaSalle-st. Room 11.

WANTED—Three respectable German girls [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Grocery—The lease, stock and fixtures of a first-class Grocery, [illegible] ASHEL GAGE, Real Estate Agent, 14 LaSalle street.

FOR SALE—A fancy, variety and [illegible]

FOR SALE—A grocery store, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good, foot lathe, at 190 Washington street, third story. [illegible]

FOR SALE—200 baskets peaches, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class photograph gallery on Lake street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A cigar store in a good location. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Stock, fixtures and lease of fruit and confectionery store, 144 State street.

FOR SALE—Cotton Land—I will sell or exchange for Chicago city property [illegible]

FOR SALE—A second-hand Furniture Store. [illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock, lease and good will of a Saloon [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Brick Brewery in [illegible] T. HOFFMAN, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Grist Mill, with one run of stone, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The standing crop of a Vegetable Garden, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon, with stock, fixtures and lease—38 West Randolph street. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—An old-established Clothing House, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fresh lot of Groceries and Notions, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Pork House at Fort Madison, Iowa, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good horse, light express wagon and harness, nearly new. Call at 280 North Clark street.

FOR SALE—A Liquor Establishment, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Law Books—50 vols. of select Law Treatises, in good condition; [illegible]

FOR SALE—Slaughtering and Rendering Establishment [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—At Allen & Sons' Livery Stable, [illegible]

FOR SALE—An established and good paying manufacturing business [illegible]

FOR SALE—Patent Sifters. $25 to $50 per day. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Distillery built of stone, in Milwaukee, Wis., [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Meat and Vegetable market [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Confectionery and fruit stand at 219 State street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the best Grocery businesses in the city, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class Saloon and Restaurant, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Several hundred old Papers, in good condition for wrapping use. Apply at Tribune office.

FOR SALE—6 saloons, 4 saloons and restaurants, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A saloon and boarding house, doing a good business. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice Young Hyson Tea, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Propeller—The propeller [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Copyist, or other writing, [illegible]

WANTED—To Photographers—[illegible]

WANTED—All persons wishing [illegible]

WANTED—Strangers in the city [illegible]

WANTED—All who desire to invest [illegible]

WANTED—Contractors, Manufacturers, [illegible]

WANTED—A Furnished House, in a good locality. South Side preferred. [illegible]

WANTED—To start a Brewery [illegible]

WANTED—To Sell—One of the best paying drug stores in the city. [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange a one-quarter Section of land [illegible]

WANTED—Board and Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for three gentlemen [illegible]

WANTED—Merchants, Hotel-keepers, farmers and consumers, to know that [illegible] 118 South Clark street, [illegible]

WANTED—A house with eight to twelve rooms, on West Side, [illegible]

WANTED—Owner for some Iron R. R. Chairs. Apply at Central Police Station.

WANTED—Whiskers and Mustache in four weeks—no fail. [illegible] DR. ANTHONY, Box 127, Kankakee City, Ill.

WANTED—A Home—In a private family, for a few weeks by a lady. [illegible]

WANTED—Four gentlemen boarders. Inquire at 104 South Water-st.

WANTED—To Merchants and Manufacturers. [illegible]

WANTED—$25 to $50 per day. [illegible] W. WOODRUFF & CO., [illegible]

WANTED—We want a good light express wagon, also horse and harness. LEONARD BROS. & JENNISON, 233 Lake street.

WANTED—A Warehouse Truck, large size, at 233 Lake-st. LEONARD BROS. & JENNISON.

WANTED—A furnished house [illegible] Inquire of BATES STONE & CO., 219 South Water street.

WANTED—A furnished room with board by a young man in a private family [illegible]

WANTED—$50 bonus will be given to any gentleman who will procure the [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange for a pleasant home [illegible]

WANTED—All persons in want of good Jewelry, [illegible]

WANTED—A good second-hand [illegible]

WANTED—Everybody to know [illegible]

WANTED—Parties having saloons, boarding houses, fruit stores, grocery stores, [illegible]

WANTED—Book Case—To buy a second-hand Lock-up Book Case, [illegible]

WANTED—Attention. Somebody [illegible]

Wanted—Partnerships.

WANTED—Partner—In a Jewelry, [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With $2,000, [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—Is Wanted [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—A gentleman of business habits [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With a capital of $500 or $600, [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—The advertiser [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With a small capital [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With $1,500 capital, [illegible]

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence.—A gentleman of good address wishes to make the acquaintance of some young lady of refined manners [illegible] WM. JEWETT, Chicago Post Office.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Twenty lots in West Division [illegible] 124 Randolph street, Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—Ten Acres of Land in the Grove, on the Vincennes road, [illegible] CLEAVER & TAYLER, 70 Washington street.

FOR SALE—Two-story house and [illegible] J. W. WAUGHOP, No. 63 Clark street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—Fine dwelling, with [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot on West Lake near Robey street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Five Acre Lots. [illegible] CLEAVER & TAYLER, 70 Washington street.

FOR SALE—Randolph Street Property, [illegible] THOS. B. BRYAN.

FOR SALE—A neat and desirable Cottage, [illegible]

FOR SALE—125 feet, corner of Wabash avenue and 28th street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Michigan avenue, [illegible] A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Building and Lease, [illegible] Call at 742 West Lake st.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, Garden City House Property. [illegible]

FOR SALE—New Frame House, [illegible] W. H. SAMPSON, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Dwelling House—[illegible] W. H. SAMPSON, [illegible] Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—In Thos. B. Bryan & Co.'s Real Estate Office. [illegible]

FOR SALE—First-class residence (brown) on Michigan avenue near Harmon Court. [illegible] Tribune office.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] GLOBE SEWING MACHINE [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

Matrimonial.

WANTED—Matrimonial—[illegible]

Wanted—Information.

WANTED—Information [illegible]

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—Suites of [illegible] at 140 Fourth avenue.

BOARDING—A [illegible]

BOARDING—A large [illegible]

BOARDING—Two [illegible]

BOARDING—A few [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible] 232 and 234 Kinzie street. [illegible]

BOARDING—Comfortable [illegible]

BOARDING—Unfurnished [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

THE NEWS.

[illegible] brisk business and a money pressure at San Francisco.

The cholera is making serious ravages in [illegible]

Fenians and pestiferous Yankees continue to make the theme of an excited Dublin [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON—IMPORTANT NEWS

Progress of the [illegible] in the Mediterranean

INTERESTING DEPARTMENT AND GENERAL NEWS

THE WISCONSIN STATE FAIR

Gen. Sherman's Reception at Janesville.

FROM BURLINGTON—OF THE IOWA STATE [illegible]

FROM THE SOUTH—ALABAMA AND SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTIONS.

Foreign News—Spread of Fenianism in Ireland—English Comment [illegible]

SERIOUS AND DESTRUCTIVE [illegible] IN THE GULF

Several Hundred Lives Lost on the Gulf Coast [illegible]

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN [illegible] TION HEARD FROM

Ratification Jubilee [illegible]

BANQUET TO GEN. SHERMAN AT JANESVILLE

The Evangelical Convention at Cleveland

WISCONSIN STATE FAIR

Last Day of the Exhibition—Crowds in Attendance—Major General Sherman—Address by Ex-Gov. Randall—Doolittle.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

JANESVILLE, [illegible]

To-day the Fair closed, and [illegible]

FROM LA CROSSE.

Northwestern Agricultural Fair—Yesterday's Proceedings.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LA CROSSE, Sept. 29.

The Northwestern Fair has been more largely attended to-day than on any previous day. [illegible]

FROM MADISON.

Campaign Opened—Union [illegible] Fenian Military and [illegible]

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Sept. 29.

[illegible]

Counterfeiters Arrested.

[illegible]